

## Civil servants poised for national strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The crisis in the Civil Service deepened last night after the collapse of negotiations between unions and the Government. Union leaders immediately signalled approval for an escalation of the action among staff responsible for payment of unemployment benefits, and took the first step towards calling a national strike.

They left a 30-minute meeting with Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and Minister responsible for the Civil Service, angrily complaining of being "deceived and conned" by ministers who had made clear that the 7 per cent pay offer would under no circumstances be increased.

The Government countered that the proposals made for this year's increase to 540,000 white-collar civil servants, and arrangements for pay harmonising in the future, were fair and reasonable.

The executives of the two largest unions the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants last night agreed to recommend to members an all-out indefinite strike. The results of the meetings will be known in 10 days.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions, whose reaction to the Government's firm stance ranged from disappointment to outrage, decided after a late-night meeting to start arranging a national strike to last at least two weeks.

Executives of the other large unions are to meet during the next few days and are expected to recommend an all-out strike to their members, although the 100,000-strong Institution of Professional Civil Servants still favours intensification of the current programme of selective strikes.

However, if the majority view among the unions is for a national strike, it is expected that any unenthusiastic union would swing its support behind the strike.

### Little prospect of an early settlement

It is understood that the Prime Minister was told by government whips that if concessions were made to the unions there would be a revolt by Conservative backbenchers. That view was forcibly put by Mrs Thatcher at a meeting earlier this week with Lord Soames and Mr Barney Haydon, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, it prevented Lord Soames from making a small improvement in the pay offer, which had been expected at yesterday's meeting.

The Council of Civil Service Unions, which is coordinating the selective strikes, reported that "tens of thousands" of civil servants had left their posts after hearing the result of the meeting with Lord Soames. The walkouts led to the closure of the Department of Employment's statistical computer at Runcorn, Cheshire.

With attitudes in the dispute now polarized there appeared to be no prospect of an early settlement, and some union

leaders predicted that the dispute could continue for several months.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said he was appalled at the Government's failure to make an improved offer. "The unions have been constantly seeking a solution while the Government have refused even to genuinely negotiate. The Government must take full blame for now placing at risk the living standards of claimants, and in particular the unemployed," he said.

The dispute will enter a critical period for the unions on Monday, when they call out about 270 staff at Department of Employment computer centres in Livingston, near Edinburgh, and Reading, Berkshire, and at the child benefits computer in Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Union leaders are under strong pressure from the TUC to ensure that emergency procedures, agreed with the employment department, are followed for the payment of unemployment benefits, but there is a growing militancy in unemployment benefit offices, with union activists urging members not to cooperate.

### Unions surprised at lack of concessions

The procedures involve writing out by hand giro cheques for the unemployed, because the cheques will no longer be sent from the computer centres.

Lay officials of the Civil and Public Services Association, which represents most of the benefit offices staff, are asking staff in the offices to refuse to write out the cheques.

The unions are urging managers of unemployment benefit offices to close the doors to that staff can devote their time to writing out the cheques. The action could lead to delays in claimants receiving benefits. Action at the child benefits computer will not begin to bite for about a month, when new claimants will be affected. The unemployed and mothers claiming child benefits will be diverted to social security offices for emergency payments if the dispute halts their benefits.

Union leaders were surprised by the lack of concessions at yesterday's meeting. Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said the Government's attitude had been "disparaging, contemptible and malicious".

Lord Soames said: "I do not see what gain can come from escalating the action and it must be evident now that the Government is convinced that it is in the national interest that we should stay with the present offer."

The Civil Aviation Authority said last night that there had been some local, unplanned disruption at the London air traffic control centre yesterday afternoon (a Staff Reporter writes). That had led to temporary restrictions on Heathrow flights.

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## Hattersley condemns intimidation by far left

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary last night called on Mr Wedgwood Benn to condemn the "bullying and blackmail" which was taking place in some constituency Labour parties.

He told a Labour and trade union meeting in Norwich: "Much of the intimidation is being organized by the rank and file mobilizing committee and the fraudulent national Campaign for Labour Party Democracy."

"This week, the mobilizing committee published a 'hit list' of 150 Labour MPs whose offices were to have supported Mr Michael Foot's criticism of the Wembley conference decision on the method of electing the leader and deputy leader of the party. As an example of mindless intolerance it takes some beating."

"Included on it were left-wingers, ranging from Mr Albert Booth to Mr Jeff Rooker, Mr Sydney Bidwell and Mr Russell Kerr."

Mr Hattersley added: "Michael Foot's defence of real party democracy, his description of the way policy is decided, and his insistence that the interests of the whole movement must be placed above personal ambition must have convinced thousands of our members and supporters that the tales of treason and default at crude levels."

He continued: "In the vast majority of local Labour parties, intimidation would not be tolerated. Indeed, one of our problems in stamping it out is the disbelief with which such allegations are received in the normal democratic branch meeting."

"But I fear that there is conclusive evidence that in some places, loyal party members, of long standing, are shouted down if they speak up against extremism, and are excluded from every office and all influence if they refuse to hunt with the hard-left pack."

It was not simply a matter of the resolution of MPs, Mr Hattersley said, a subject on which there was great concern within the Parliamentary Labour Party.

"Hard-working councillors whose views are ideologically unacceptable to the far left are being refused recognition. Minorities are being openly reviled and abused," he said.

In another attack on Mr Benn, Mr Shore, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, said a meeting of the Labour Solidarity Campaign in Cardiff: "Never in the history of the party has an elected leader felt compelled to put his own leadership on the line and to challenge another to contest him. The challenge is far more stark because those who know him well will not dispute. Mr Foot is the most radical, the most serious and committed socialist leader that the party has ever had."

The choice, Mr Shore said, was simple, direct but unavoidable. "The Labour Party can be led by either Michael Foot or by Tony Benn. . . . It most certainly cannot be led by both. Tony Benn, that cuckoo in the nest, cannot coexist, cannot ride in tandem, in the leadership of a party led by Michael Foot."

Mr Benn must withdraw his charges, accept collective responsibility under Mr Foot's leadership or take the honourable course and fight for the leadership itself.

There had been a formal charge from Mr Benn which no Labour leader could ignore. "We must see that the leadership of Michael Foot, and the whole effectiveness of Labour in Parliament, is not destroyed by the election to deputy leader of a man who does not trust his colleagues and who no longer commands their trust in him."

### Mr Benn stays in hospital

Mr Wedgwood Benn was said yesterday to be feeling better by a spokesman for Charing Cross Hospital where he was admitted on Thursday complaining of pains in his chest.

A number of routine tests have been carried out, including blood tests and an electrocardiogram. Mr Benn will remain in hospital until the results are available.



Photograph by Harry Hunt

### College window of tribute

The stained glass window (above) in Lancing College chapel will be dedicated today on the college's Founder's Day.

The window, measuring 21 ft by 61 ft has seven scenes depicting stages in the building of the chapel, including the planning. The chapel was started in 1868 and taken over by the Friends of Lancing Chapel in 1946.

The window will be a memorial to all those who have worked on the building. Bishop Morrell, Provost of Lancing, will dedicate it. The school is the 'chief school of the Woldward Corporation. The window was designed by Mr Arthur Buss, the artist, in cooperation with Mr Stephen Dykes Bower.

## RUC tip-off to IRA claimed

From Christopher Thomas and Tim Jones, Belfast

A full-scale police investigation has been ordered into allegations that a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary handed over the names of police informers to the Provisional IRA.

The man worked as a clerk in the CID office and it is thought his betrayal caused the deaths of three or perhaps four men.

Mr Peter Valente, one man allegedly betrayed, had money pinned to his body when he was found: an indication to the police that the IRA knew he was a double agent.

The RUC man's information is also thought to have been directly responsible for the deaths of Mr Maurice Gilvary and Mr Patrick Trainor, who were murdered within a four-month period in 1979. Two of the deaths only can be traced directly to the RUC man, who was a full-time police reservist.

He is now said to be living in England anonymously. He fled after his suspected betrayal became known for fear of 'loyalist' retribution.

The investigation has been called at the request of Mr John Lerner, the Chief Constable of the RUC.

### Ulster propaganda item scrapped

The World in Action television programme about propaganda in Northern Ireland has been scrapped by Granada Television, which has refused demand by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to drop scenes showing Patsy O'Hara, a dead hunger striker, in an open coffin (Martin Huckerby writes).

The 'Propaganda War' was due to be broadcast last Monday but was postponed because of the IBA objections. Granada Television, which has refused demand by the Independent Broadcasting Authority to drop scenes showing Patsy O'Hara, a dead hunger striker, in an open coffin (Martin Huckerby writes).

## Police satisfied with life sentence for shooting of PC Olds

By Craig Seton

Stuart Blackstock, the "dangerous and evil" Hell's Angel gunman who shot and crippled Police Constable Philip Olds, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for wounding the policeman with intent to resist arrest. Leslie Cooke, his accomplice, was jailed for a total of 12 years.

The jury, which the day before had cleared the two men of attempting to murder PC Olds, was not present for sentencing. Their decision had been shared by the verdicts of the Central Criminal Court, London, and from the constable's shocked colleagues.

Yesterday, after the sentencing, PC Olds, aged 29, now confined to a wheelchair, said: "I think the judge has given the maximum that he could. I am very satisfied, but I would still have liked to see both men convicted of attempted murder."

Mr Blackstock, aged 26, of no fixed address, grinned and swaggered from the dock after Mr Justice Skinner passed sentence.

He was found guilty by an 11-1 majority and was sentenced to life imprisonment for wounding with intent to resist arrest. He was also sentenced to 15 years for the attempted robbery of an off licence in Hayes, Middlesex, two days before last Christmas and a total of five years for possession of two firearms, which he had admitted.

Three terms will run consecutively.

Mr Justice Skinner told him: "I am satisfied you are a dangerous and evil man."

"I think it absolutely essential that criminals who carry firearms and criminals who attack the police officers should be punished severely. You have done your best to ruin the life of a young and courageous man for the sake of a few pounds. You in particular have a lot to answer for," said the judge.



PC Olds: "Judges are shrewd."

five years terms are to run concurrently, but consecutive with the 12 years sentence.

The judge said it was unfortunate that after the jury had acquitted the two men of attempted murder, overnight comment had seemed to suggest that the verdict implied the jury might have rejected PC Olds's evidence.

He said: "There are two things I cannot emphasize too strongly. One is that the jury could only have found as they did if they accepted PC Olds's evidence that you deliberately shot at him. Secondly in my judgment, if PC Olds had died as a result of that shooting you would have been guilty of murder. The jury only acquitted you of shooting with intent to kill."

As Mr Cooke, of Northolt, Middlesex, was led to the cells he swore at the judge and hit out at the dock.

During the trial the court heard that Mr Blackstock and Mr Cooke, both Hell's Angels with criminal records, planned a robbery last Christmas. Mr Blackstock was armed with a .22 Luger loaded with three live rounds.

After failing to take money from an off licence in Hayes they ran into a street and were confronted by PC Olds, who had left his car to buy sweets for his night duty.

The policeman drew his truncheon and called on the men to halt. Mr Blackstock turned and fired from close range.

Outside the court yesterday PC Olds, who is separated from his wife and lives alone, confined to a wheelchair in Pinner, Middlesex, said: "I would do the same thing again in the circumstances. I have regrets. I cannot walk anymore. I cannot go to the toilet like anyone else and I cannot make love anymore. I have lost all physical functions below the chest."

PC Olds said as a serving officer he could not comment on the sentences; but he knew his colleagues were delighted. "It is obvious that judges in this country are shrewd men and I still maintain we have the finest and fairest system of justice in the world."

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## Reagan's nominee snubbed by Senate

From David Cross  
Washington, June 5

In President Reagan's worst political defeat to date, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday overwhelmingly rejected the nomination of Mr Ernest Lefever, a conservative academic, to the senior human rights post in the State Department.

The final vote, which came after a lengthy cross-examination of Mr Lefever yesterday, was 13 against his confirmation and eight in favour. Five Republican members joined the eight Democrats on the committee to oppose Mr Lefever by the unexpectedly large margin.

Mr Lefever's supporters included right-wing conservatives like Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, as well as Senator Howard Baker, the moderate Republican leader of the Senate, who had promised to support the nomination on behalf of the President, albeit without great enthusiasm.

Explaining why he objected to Mr Lefever's nomination, Senator Charles Percy, the moderate Republican leader of the committee, said that confirmation of the candidate would be an unfortunate symbol and signal to the rest of the world.

He added that he objected to Mr Lefever's ardent opposition to human rights abuses in nations hostile to the United States.

After a first round of stormy hearings before the committee last month, Senator Percy urged the President to withdraw Mr Lefever's nomination, but his advice was rejected. Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, explained before today's vote that Mr Reagan believed very strongly that he should stand by his nominees.

Today's vote means that confirmation of Mr Lefever's nomination will now undoubtedly face a difficult fight on the floor of the Senate. If liberal Democrats decide to stage a filibuster, at least 60 votes would be needed to end it and there are only 33 Republicans in the Upper House.

During yesterday's closed hearing Mr Lefever denied allegations that a conflict of interest existed between a conservative research centre, which he has run, and the Nestlé Company over the delicate question of sales of decaffeinated milk substitutes to mothers in poor countries. It has been claimed that Nestlé paid \$25,000 (£12,500) to the centre in exchange for the latter's promotion of the substitutes' sales.

Mr Lefever also rejected claims by two of his brothers that he had once believed that blacks are genetically inferior to whites. According to members who attended yesterday's committee meeting, the latest cross-examination failed to uncover any new information about Mr Lefever's background. But it also failed to change any minds already leaning against the approval of his confirmation.

## Test-tube twins in Melbourne

Melbourne, Saturday morning —The world's first test-tube twins, a pair of girls, were born at the Queen Victoria Hospital here today. They arrived two weeks prematurely after doctors induced the birth.

The mother, who went into labour yesterday evening, is aged 31. Her name was not released. The twins bring the number of test-tube births in Melbourne to six.—AP.



Lord Soames discussing the grim news with the press.

## MPs vote 18% rise for themselves

MPs voted themselves a salary increase of 18 per cent, after explaining that it was really only 6 per cent if the arithmetic was done properly and sums withheld in previous years were deducted. Page 2

### Young England win

The England Under-21 side remain top of their group in the European championship after beating Hungary 2-1. The senior team, who play in Budapest today, were promised a better future by Mr Jack Dunnett, a Labour MP, and new president of the Football League. Pages 2, 22

### Child car ban vetoed

A ban on children travelling in car front seats was ruled out by the Secretary of State for Transport. Children were better protected in accidents if they were restrained, even by belts not specially designed for them, he said. Page 3

### Nato entry delay

Problems involved in bringing Spain into Nato may delay a formal application until after September, diplomatic sources said in Madrid. Page 4

### Namibia mission

Mr William Clark, the United States deputy Secretary of State, is to visit Pretoria next month to try to coax South Africa into a settlement on Namibia. Page 5

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# Runcie condemns murder of another UDR man

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Gummen orphaned another two children in Northern Ireland yesterday when they ambushed and murdered a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment. Mr Thomas Reggie Graham, aged 38, became the seventh member of the regiment to be killed this year when he was shot down as he delivered groceries to a house near Lisnaskea, 10 miles from the border.

The gunmen had broken into the house and when the housewife returned from taking her child to kindergarten, held her hostage until Mr Graham arrived.

His murder was immediately condemned in Dublin, Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, said he was "distressed" by the news.

He added: "Some of my most moving visits during my year were with clergymen working along the border. Those who kill only hinder the solution to the problem facing Ireland."

Mr Graham had just arrived at the house when masked men ran towards his delivery van and fired a number of bullets into him. He died almost immediately.

Security forces who went to the area discovered that his van was used by the gunmen to make their escape near the border.

Last month Mr Graham's brother, also a member of the UDR, was the target of a murder attempt when gunmen opened fire as he left his house. But he returned fire with his own gun and his would-be assassins scattered.

Mr Kenneth Maginnis, the Official Unionist candidate for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, said: "I am just sick at heart at the cowardly murder of another brave loyalist. I sincerely appeal to the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church to commit itself to take effective action to prevent such violence."

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, met Cardinal Hume in London yesterday. He had written privately to Mr Atkins to express his concern over the deteriorating situation in Ulster.

According to a statement issued after the meeting they had a wide ranging discussion on the difficulties which have particular relevance to the Roman Catholic community in England and Wales.

The cardinal and Mr Atkins agreed that it was the Government's responsibility to provide and keep under review a humanitarian regime in Northern Ireland.

It was important and urgent, the statement said, that all concerned should work for a political settlement to the historical conflicts in the province.

According to the cardinal, Catholics in Britain felt great sorrow over the injuries, deaths and bereavements resulting from the disturbances of the past decade which had increased again since the hunger strikes in the Maze Prison.

Dr Runcie said at a press conference in Dublin that he was totally opposed to political violence being granted to prisoners in Northern Ireland (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).

To do so, he said, could raise more questions than it solved and create trouble ultimately for the public.

The archbishop said he told Cardinal Tomas O'Flaherty when he met him earlier this week that the main issue for their two churches was the question of the peace process. That should be top of the agenda in inter-church relations in Ireland, he said, and he hoped to raise that with the Pope when he visits England next year.

On the Maze prisoners' demand, Dr Runcie said that British authorities had shown a lot of flexibility, for which they had not always been given credit. They had listened to what had been said by the human rights commissioners.

Any move that was made, he said, should be extended to all prisoners.

With less than a week to polling in the Irish general election, the Opposition leader, Dr Garret FitzGerald, last night launched a blistering attack on the Northern Ireland policies of Mr Charles Haughey the Prime Minister.

Mr Haughey, Dr FitzGerald told a rally in Roscommon, was relying on the British Government to tackle the crisis, had based his policy exclusively on his relationship with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and was failing to listen to the Northern Unionists.

## Murray warning against 'troops out' motion

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, yesterday warned trades councils that an end to the trade union movement's non-sectarian policy on Ulster would imperil "the very lives of our colleagues in Belfast".

He urged the annual conference of trades councils to throw out a motion calling for withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland and declared that the TUC would not be party to it if it was passed.

The motion from the Greater London Association of Trades Councils, due to be debated in Southampton this weekend, also calls for the ending of emergency powers and restoration of special category status for detainees.

Mr Murray told delegates that the Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of

# Glaciers over Britain is the Hoyle forecast

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Earth could slip into an ice age in 10 years, with glaciers spreading over Britain, most of North America and northern Europe, according to Sir Fred Hoyle, the astronomer.

Although no stranger to controversy, the new theory that Sir Fred expounds in a book to be published next week called *Ice* will cause a stir extending far beyond the academic world of climatology.

Such an event would obviously have catastrophic implications for humanity. Inevitably his theory will provoke sharp rejoinders from experts who adhere to more established ideas, such as the ice ages being periodic episodes spaced thousands of years apart and which involve changes over several centuries.

He was not particularly concerned yesterday that his theory might catapult him into the centre of stormy argument. It was a matter he has been pondering for a long time. He said: "You cannot spend your

time looking over your shoulder about what other people might think. That is not an issue which crosses my mind.

"I am fiercely critical of my own work and I take advice of other able colleagues in my research. But once I am satisfied that I have drawn the right conclusions, I am prepared to stand by them, and I am prepared to stand by them."

His idea, which probably will become known as the diamond dust theory, would plunge the planet into the grip of an ice age more rapidly than any of the other predictions made by scientists over the years.

As with all the theories Sir Fred has put forward in a provocative career, this one is accompanied by diligent research. It is not an argument to be followed easily by the technically squeamish. But there is one straightforward phenomenon that, if thoroughly grasped, brings the notion down to earth.

It is demonstrated by a simple experiment. If air that has been thoroughly dried, which contains a number of microscopically small droplets, is cooled gradually to very low temperatures in a chamber, the droplets do not solidify into ice crystals as the temperature falls below the normal freezing point of water.

In fact, the droplets stay in this supercooled liquid form at a very low temperature, close to -40°C, before they suddenly turn to ice.

The importance of this phenomenon lies in the fact that if you shine a light beam into the chamber when the droplets are liquid, the interior appears dark because the light is transmitted. When the droplets solidify, a sudden radiance appears in the chamber as the ice crystals scatter the light.

The formation of this form of supercooled ice crystal has been described by explorers in the Antarctic as diamond dust. The

relevance to climatic change is that large numbers of ice crystals formed in the upper atmosphere would reflect an increasing amount of sunlight back into space.

There are several events that could provide a trigger for the formation of diamond dust on a scale that alters the climate of the world, according to Sir Fred. But they involve creating a veil of dust in the atmosphere, from a large disturbance such as a volcanic eruption or a meteorite impact.

Sir Fred has no doubt about such an occurrence. It is not whether it will happen; but when. Evidence of past disturbances examined by Sir Fred indicate the scale of disturbance that would precipitate a slide into ice age.

Asked if the eruption of the St Helen's volcano, in the United States, might have already started the process, he said it was now clear from the data that it was far too small an eruption.

## Benefits to mothers threatened

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The unemployed and mothers who have recently given birth are expected to be the first to be affected by the intensified Civil Service dispute on Monday. New pensioners are also likely to raise without their state pensions in four weeks' time because of the dispute.

Stopping three benefit computers from Monday will mean that unemployment benefit cheques will have to be written by hand in local employment offices, and that new or adjusted claims for child benefit will not be processed. The consequence delays are expected to lead to more claims for social security, over-payments of benefit and disruption of the present campaign against fraud and abuse.

New pensioners will be affected because forms advising them of their pension rights, normally sent out 16 weeks before their retirement, have not been issued since the beginning of the dispute. This pension entitlement cannot be calculated because their contribution records are in another computer that has been out of action.

Emergency procedures to be introduced on Monday will allow the unemployed to receive benefit without signing on each fortnight as available for work. Post offices will pay child benefit on expired order books, and families on supplementary benefit will receive their allowances increased automatically for new babies.

The extra workload on unemployment benefit officers in having to write giro-cheques that are normally issued by two computers will inevitably mean delays. Those already registered are expected to suffer least, since their benefits have already been assessed.

But the newly unemployed will still have to sign on, and if the pressure of work leads to employment offices closing, will have to claim supplementary benefit for urgent needs.

New mothers not receiving supplementary benefit will face considerable delays in receiving child benefit, since only a few local offices can process their claims.

Last night the Council of Civil Service Unions drew attention to new pensioners' position in a letter to MPs, in the hope that there would be renewed pressure on the Government to resolve the dispute.

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Cheap at the price: Subsidized tomatoes by the box-load at East Street market, south-east London, yesterday.

## Tomato growers attack the Dutch invader

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

British tomato growers may soon be following the example of their Irish colleagues by picketing ports so prevent landings of Dutch tomatoes. Representatives of the British glasshouse industry have joined a demonstration by 4,000 European growers in Bonn protesting at what they claim is a determined Dutch horticultural attempt to undermine all competition.

Mr Ian Cummings, chairman of the glasshouse produce and flower committee of the National Farmers' Union, said yesterday: "The British housewife must support the home industry. If the Dutch are allowed to take over they will soon be charging whatever price they think fit."

Britain's complaint, which has been taken up by the European Commission in Brussels, is that the Dutch have an unfair advantage because they are sold by the state-owned Gascogne supply company at special discount rates.

The difference in fuel costs is said to be £10,000 an acre of glasshouse; equivalent to 4p to 5p per pound of fruit. The Dutch have recently increased gas tariffs, but glasshouse growers still receive their fuel at one third below the price charged to other industries. The Dutch also said that the difference will be removed in five half-yearly stages, starting in April 1982.

The British and other European growers say that this undertaking is full of loopholes, since no increases are to be introduced before a survey of Dutch growers' costs is made, and there has been no undertaking that Dutch fuel prices will not in future be subsidized for all industrial consumers.

The Dutch industry has also been given a £57m grant to spend on energy conservation, while the British growers have seen £53m promised by Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, swallowed by the oil companies through price increases.

The Dutch increased their exports of tomatoes to Britain by four-thirds last year and they are now supplying one-third of the British market.

Dutch tomatoes do not for the most part differ in kind from the English produce. However, Dutch growers have been quicker to start producing beef tomatoes—large, irregular shaped, fleshy fruits served from the French variety, Marmande. About one-fifth of Dutch shipments are now beef tomatoes.

Mr Cummings said yesterday: "There is a very limited demand for beef tomatoes. Caterers and sandwich-makers are happy enough to have them, but the housewife wants a nice round tomato of normal size."

That did not seem to be true as a north London branch of Safeway yesterday displayed Dutch beef tomatoes, weighing 1½ pounds each, were outselling English round by two to one, though both were priced at 50p a pound.

## MP gets top job in football

Mr Jack Dunnett, Labour MP for Nottingham, East, and chairman of Notts County Football Club, was elected president of the Football League, at its annual meeting in London yesterday after two ballots.

In the first round of voting, Mr Dunnett, aged 59, received 23 votes. Mr John Smith (Liverpool) received 17, Mr Jack Wiseman (Birmingham City) seven and Mr Ernie Clay (Barnsley) five.

In the second round, from which Mr Clay and Mr Wiseman were eliminated, Mr Dunnett won by 28 votes to Mr Smith's 24.

A Special Correspondent writes: Mr Brian Clough, the outspoken Nottingham Forest manager, was backing Mr Dunnett's campaign to become league president.

Mr Clough attended a recent regional meeting of league club chairmen and came away saying: "I have never been so impressed by anyone in football. Mr Dunnett's performance as chairman at that meeting left me speechless. His handling of things was magnificent and his knowledge of football impressed me very much. I listened carefully to everything he said and all I heard was good, sound commonsense."

Those who know Mr Dunnett will realize that his election as president is significant. Unlike most of his predecessors, he will not content himself with being a figurehead. That is not the style of a man who has ruled Notts County, the world's oldest professional club, for 14 years. The club was in danger of extinction when he arrived at Meadow Lane.

On that occasion, and again, Mr Dunnett went against public opinion in appointing Mr Jimmy Shreeve, an unknown, as manager.

Twice in three years County were promoted and after reaching the second division paid off debts of £250,000 and ended losses of £1,000 a week. Next season they will play in the first division.

Mr Dunnett is a determined, somewhat ruthless man. His club holds one board meeting a year and its annual meeting has never been known to last longer than 30 minutes.

Mr Dunnett is understood to be favouring transferring the league headquarters from Lytham St Anne's, near Blackpool, to London. That would be a revolutionary move.

League meeting, page 22

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League meeting, page 22

## Searching the soul for an 18% rise

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

The annual and embarrassing ritual in which MPs decide the level at which their salaries should be fixed for the coming year took place in the House of Commons yesterday. It was an occasion for much soul-searching, baring of consciences and righteous indignation.

It was also a good opportunity for MPs to display their selflessness in the nation's interests, the sacrifices they were enduring on our behalf and the difficulty of getting it across to the great roots that 18 per cent was really only 6 per cent if you did your arithmetic properly and deducted sums that had been withheld in previous years.

The House divided itself fairly evenly between those who thought that MPs were getting too much, those who thought they were getting too little, and those who thought the self-appointed conscience of the Labour Party, who brought the class struggle into it and who seemed to be saying that it should all be given to the pensioners and the nurses.

That latter sentiment did not seem to go down terribly well except with Mr Skinner's close colleague in the Commons, Mr Robert Crier, MP for Keighley.

Mr Skinner, Mr Crier MP for Plymouth, Sutton, put forward the original notion that MPs should be paid nothing at all although a little of the gift was quickly knocked off this noble gesture by Mr Crier who pointed out that Mr Skinner was the owner of two farms and a castle in Kent.

What was all right for Mr Clark would certainly not do for anyone with no more support than the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr Clark was backing Mr Dunnett's campaign to become league president.

Mr Clough attended a recent regional meeting of league club chairmen and came away saying: "I have never been so impressed by anyone in football. Mr Dunnett's performance as chairman at that meeting left me speechless. His handling of things was magnificent and his knowledge of football impressed me very much. I listened carefully to everything he said and all I heard was good, sound commonsense."

Those who know Mr Dunnett will realize that his election as president is significant. Unlike most of his predecessors, he will not content himself with being a figurehead. That is not the style of a man who has ruled Notts County, the world's oldest professional club, for 14 years. The club was in danger of extinction when he arrived at Meadow Lane.

On that occasion, and again, Mr Dunnett went against public opinion in appointing Mr Jimmy Shreeve, an unknown, as manager.

Twice in three years County were promoted and after reaching the second division paid off debts of £250,000 and ended losses of £1,000 a week. Next season they will play in the first division.

Mr Dunnett is a determined, somewhat ruthless man. His club holds one board meeting a year and its annual meeting has never been known to last longer than 30 minutes.

Mr Dunnett is understood to be favouring transferring the league headquarters from Lytham St Anne's, near Blackpool, to London. That would be a revolutionary move.

League meeting, page 22

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League meeting, page 22

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## IBA BACKS FILM ON HOSPITALS

By Lucy Hodges

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has decided that *Silent Minority*, the documentary which describes the shocking conditions patients in mental hospitals should be shown on Wednesday by ATV.

In a statement issued yesterday it adds, however, that the film will be transmitted only if the outstanding difficulties over the way in which it was filmed are resolved between the television company and the hospital authorities.

Croydon Area Health Authority will not take action over the programme before it is shown. The health authority is understood to have written a letter of complaint to ATV. An ATV spokesman said that a written complaint from a health authority would be dealt with urgently.

Mr Nigel Evans, a freelance producer, went into St Lawrence's Hospital in Caterham, Surrey, and Borocourt Hospital, near Reading, last year to make a fund-raising film for a charity of which he is chairman.

The shots of ward conditions, of a boy being tied to a post and adults in caged compounds, were all taken in making the film for the charity One to One. It is not known when the hospital authorities became aware that a film was being made for ATV.

## Protesters hurl eggs at Thatcher

Three eggs were thrown at Mrs Margaret Thatcher's car yesterday when she was met by a crowd of jeering job protesters as she arrived for a lunch with party workers in Bristol.

But a smiling Mrs Thatcher was ushered safely inside the Entertainment Centre for the private reception.

The eggs landed seconds after she left her car. One hit its roof and was crushed off by a security man, another smacked the rear wing. The third landed on the pavement.

Police were booed as they arrested three men and led them away. About 500 people, many carrying banners and placards, waited behind crash barriers around the main entrance for the Prime Minister's arrival.

Two mounted policemen moved in as part of the crowd surged forward when Mrs Thatcher's motor procession arrived.

Banners showed that the protesters were from the Civil Service Unions, the local Young Socialist group and the Socialist Workers' Party.

## JENKINS DECISION NEXT WEEK

Mr Roy Jenkins is expected to announce early next week whether he will stand as the Social Democratic Party candidate in the Warrington by-election (Our Political Staff writes).

Speculation that he will put his name forward has increased since Mrs Shirley Williams announced that she would not stand in the publication of an opinion poll by Audience Selection in the Sun suggesting that Mr Jenkins was only 4 per cent behind Labour in the seat.

## CORRECTION

In evidence to the standing committee on deep sea mining, Mr John Sebek was expressing the personal views, not those of the Advisory Committee on the Law of the Sea, which is a voluntary organization, not a quo.

## Overseas selling prices

Australia \$2.35, Bahrain \$1.00, Canada \$2.00, Denmark \$1.00, France \$1.00, Germany \$1.00, Greece \$1.00, Hong Kong \$1.00, India \$1.00, Italy \$1.00, Japan \$1.00, Korea \$1.00, Malaysia \$1.00, Mexico \$1.00, Netherlands \$1.00, New Zealand \$1.00, Norway \$1.00, Pakistan \$1.00, Philippines \$1.00, Portugal \$1.00, Saudi Arabia \$1.00, Singapore \$1.00, South Africa \$1.00, Spain \$1.00, Sweden \$1.00, Switzerland \$1.00, Taiwan \$1.00, Thailand \$1.00, Turkey \$1.00, United Kingdom \$1.00, United States \$1.00, West Germany \$1.00, Yugoslavia \$1.00.

### The Royal Wedding Silver Goblet

Designed by John Spencer Churchill, in conjunction with Robert Glover, silversmith.

In Sterling Silver with 24ct Gold Plate

The Royal Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer has quite naturally inspired many hundreds of designers and craftsmen to create a wealth of collectors' items to record this great event.

Perhaps the most unique and distinguished of those inspired by this exciting forthcoming Royal Marriage is the eminent designer and painter, John Spencer-Churchill, (Society of Mural Painters), a distant cousin of Lady Diana and nephew of Sir Winston Churchill. His use of simple and clean lines of design have given to this silver goblet a dignity and a specialness with a Royal Occasion, resulting in a very special and most beautiful collectors' piece.

Though subtle, the design portrays all the information necessary to make the goblet a historic work of art. Surrounding the highly polished silver base is hand-engraved, "H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, 29th July 1981, Lady Diana Spencer" to join the base.

and the silver goblet bowl is an ingenious stem made with the three Prince of Wales Feathers extending up from the Welsh Crown, and seated neatly onto the feathers is the perfectly proportioned silver goblet. The result is a stunning piece of silver further enriched by the contrast of gold on silver, for the stem and the goblet bowl are heavily plated with 24ct gold.

To enhance the value of this magnificent collectors' investment piece, each goblet is half-marked with the London Assay Marks in the traditional staggered pattern around the goblet body. Only 700 goblets will ever be made, and each goblet will be numbered and accompanied by a Certificate of Registration headed with the Spencer Crest and the Churchill Crest, and personally signed by John Spencer-Churchill.

TECHNICAL DETAILS  
HEIGHT: 6" WEIGHT: 1.5 lbs  
COST: Sterling Silver £17.50 24ct Gold £8.00  
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST: £25.50  
20 SOLD PER GOLD

COMMEMORATIVE GOBLET BY CREDIT CARD

Please charge £ to my Account Barclaycard/American Express/Diners Club No.

NAME ADDRESS SIGNED DATE

Prices include VAT, delivery and presentation case.  
I enclose my cheque for £ in full payment.  
I enclose my credit card details for the St. James' House Company. Allow 6 weeks delivery.

The St. James' House Company  
Co Reg in England No 10123 VAT Reg No 248 994 46

## LIVERPOOL PORT SHUT BY STRIKE

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Nineteen ocean-going ships and three coasters were stuck in the Port of Liverpool yesterday because of a strike which was regretted by both union and employer.

A total of 3,500 dockers were idle, and because gangs who should have been allocated yesterday could not be called, the stoppage will have closed the docks for 72 hours until 8 am on Monday.

It was the second 24-hour strike by 3,500 dockers in eight days over a pay claim. But both the Liverpool Port Employers' Association and the Transport and General Workers' Union said that yesterday's strike should not be called by the union because the shop stewards knew an improved offer had been made.

Mr Denis Kelly, the chairman of the Mersey shop stewards' committee, said it had been too late to call off the strike.

The new pay offer will be considered by the shop stewards in Liverpool on Monday.

## Britain lags in baby test

By Nicholas Timmins

Britain is lagging far behind other European countries in screening newly born children for thyroid deficiency, a condition that leads to about 150 children a year being mentally retarded permanently, it was said yesterday.

In Northern Ireland all children have been screened for the past 18 months, with nine cases detected, all of which have been treated. Wales has the programme funded by the Welsh Office that should enable all children to be screened by the end of this year. A programme is being developed in Scotland.

In England, however, despite recommendations four years ago to the Department of Health and Social Security that a centrally funded programme should be set up, screening programmes have only been developed piecemeal.

Dr Michael Walsh, director of the regional genetic screening unit for East Anglia at Peterborough general hospital, said yesterday: "We have been most distasteful in this matter. There are 50 regional centres in Europe screening for this condition."

## Police sergeant cleared in corruption case

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Police Sergeant Brian Crowston was cleared of a corruption charge at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday after the prosecution said it would offer no further evidence. He was acquitted after Mr Justice Webster directed the jury to return a formal not guilty verdict.

The move came at the end of the prosecution's case on the fourth day of the trial. Mr Desmond Fennell QC, for the prosecution, said he was unable to offer further evidence after the judge's ruling on a point of law.

Sergeant Crowston, aged 38, of Nottingham Road, Keyworth, Nottinghamshire, had pleaded not guilty to corruptly accepting money from Ladbroke's for providing information from the police national computer.

The jury had been told that Sergeant Crowston supplied names and addresses of wealthy people at 50p a time by feeding lists of car numbers through the computer. Ladbroke's wanted the identities so that they could lure the people into the casino.

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# Front seat ban on children rejected by Government

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

The Government has decided not to follow other European countries and ban children from the front seats of cars, despite doubts about the effectiveness of adult seat belts.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written Commons answer yesterday that children were better protected in accidents if they were restrained, even by belts not specially designed for them.

He said that view had not been altered by the results of recent tests which suggested that children wearing adult seat belts could be seriously injured. But he agreed that the best solution was provided by properly designed child restraints.

The tests, commissioned by The Sunday Times and carried out by the British Standards Institution, used dummies to represent children aged three and ten. In some cases, the dummies were thrown against the belt or slipped under it, in ways which would apparently have caused chest, stomach or neck injuries.

Mr Fowler said: "If such results were repeated in real life, parents would have serious reservations about using adult belts for children of this age."

But he questioned whether the dummies were representa-

tive of the average child and said evidence from other countries did not suggest that risk of injury from the belt itself outweighed any protection it might offer.

My conclusion is that an adult belt gives a significant measure of protection to young children and that it would not be right to ban them from the front seats of cars as long as they are so protected", Mr Fowler said.

A clause in the Transport Bill now before Parliament seeks to make it illegal for children under the age of 14 to travel in the front seat unless they are wearing seat belts or child restraints. Babies under one year must travel in the back.

The Government will have powers to define by regulation what types of seat belts and child restraints will be acceptable.

Mr Fowler said the ideal was a restraint appropriate to the characteristics of a particular child. That could not be achieved by legislation but he would be issuing guidance to parents.

The Government expects an attempt in the House of Lords next week to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory to

succeed (Our Political Staff writes).

It is allowing a free vote on an amendment tabled for the committee stage of the Transport Bill by Lord Nugent of Guildford, the Conservative peer, who was a junior transport minister in the late 1950s.

If the amendment, making it an offence for drivers and passengers not to wear seat belts, is passed by the Lords, the Commons will then have to take a decision on it.

The Bill was under the guillotine when it reached its Commons report stage and it was easy for opponents of seat belts to prevent an amendment being reached.

The crucial amendment will be reached either late on Monday or when the committee stage is resumed on Thursday.

Lord Baldwin, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, will put the arguments for and against on behalf of the Government and maintain a neutral stance.

The amendment would allow exemptions to the wearing of seat belts for people using delivery vehicles and those excused on medical grounds. Drivers would not have to wear belts when reversing.



Captive audience: Mr David Brewster, of the Broads Authority, taking weed samples from a dyke under the close scrutiny of cattle.

## Compromise over plan to drain Broadland marshes

The Broads Authority met in Norwich yesterday and decided to compromise over a plan to drain nearly 6,000 acres of grazing marshes at Halvergate on the Norfolk Broads so they can be used for arable farming (Our Norwich Correspondent writes).

Conservationists fiercely oppose the plan, claiming it will destroy the largest stretch of classic Broadland landscape and will also drive out wildlife.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) and the Countryside Commission have called on the Ministry of Agriculture,

Fisheries and Food to hold a public inquiry into the project. Mr Robin Grove White, the CPRE director, said the Internal Drainage Board had proposed the scheme to qualify for a £850,000 grant from the Ministry of Agriculture. That could mean the public paying for the destruction of one of the key landscapes of the Broadsland scheme.

The Broads Authority yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the scheme unless legally binding safeguards to protect a quarter of the area—1,100 acres which are the most scientifically important—are left completely untouched. If the com-

promise is agreed, then the authority will not press its objections to the entire scheme.

A Broads Authority spokesman said it had proposed a £25,000 year compensation scheme for landowners who decided to keep their land in its present state (A Staff Reporter writes).

It had also challenged the Countryside Commission to provide half that amount.

If the parties involved backed the board's proposals, then the board was prepared to lift its objections.

"We are a sister authority of

the National Parks", a spokesman said. "But the land values here are phenomenal, the economic opportunity is so much greater and compensation is so different. We have given a trifling sum of compensation as evidence of our good faith".

A spokesman for the Lower Bure, Halvergate Fleet and Acle Marshes Internal Drainage Board had no comment to make.

In London, the Ministry of Agriculture said when matters had been sorted out and some agreement reached a further statement would be made.

Leading article, page 15

## The Ripper police chief is switched

By Arthur Osman

Mr George Oldfield, the West Yorkshire Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) who led the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper for nearly five years, was moved sideways yesterday in a reshuffle of top posts.

It had been widely expected in the aftermath of the trial of Peter Sutcliffe and the continuing criticism of the performance of the police.

Mr Oldfield's new uniformed responsibilities in "operational support" will include police dogs, frogmen, the mounted section, traffic, criminal records and communications. He has been a detective officer for 30 years.

Mr Colin Sampson, Deputy Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said it would be misleading to say that Mr Oldfield had been "sacked". He had been allocated less onerous duties because his health had suffered as a result of the long and arduous nature of the Ripper investigations.

Mr Oldfield, who is aged 57, suffered a heart attack and relinquished control of the Ripper inquiry in 1979.

The disastrous diversion of the inquiry over the matter of the bogus tapes and letters from a man with a Wearside accent was Mr Oldfield's decision, which had the support of Mr Ronald Gregory, his Chief Constable.

As recently as the end of April Mr Oldfield said, at a briefing for journalists at Wakefield, that there were certain things in the tapes and letters which to him had a particular significance. He was still not convinced that there was not a connection between them and Mr Sutcliffe, although he would say no more.

Yesterday Mr Oldfield was said to be on leave and his wife, Margaret, said he had no comment to make.

## Old Vic on small screen

### Dickens play for Channel 4 launch

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

With the words, "as from today Channel Four is airborn", Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the independent channel's chief executive, yesterday announced its first important independent drama production: an eight-hour adaptation of the Royal Shakespeare Company's *Nicholas Nickleby*.

It will be shown in two four-hour instalments between November next year and Christmas. In the United States, it will be screened in four parts between December 20 and 23, 1982.

Yesterday's launch was at the Aldwych Theatre in London, where the play is still running; but it will be shot on videotape, with the original set, music, cast and costumes, at the Old Vic Theatre over eight weeks beginning on July 29.

Mr Isaacs was delighted that Channel Four will have the production available in time for the first few weeks of its own launch in the autumn of next year.

Channel Four will bear a substantial proportion of the cost, said to be between £1m and £2m.

Big structural changes in BBC and independent television are likely over the next three to five years because of the upsurge in independent production brought about by the coming fourth television channel.

That prediction has been made by Mr Michael Peacock, a former head of London Weekend Television, BBC 1 and BBC 2.

He is supported in his view by Mr John Gau, head of BBC Television current affairs programmes, who recently announced that he was resigning to go into independent production after 18 years with the corporation.

Mr Peacock, who runs Video

Arts Television and is chairman of the new independent Programme Producers' Association, said: "There are swarms in the wind that appear to indicate that people who may feel trapped or fed up or want to take a different course now at least see a way of convincing themselves that there is another way of earning a living."

Some, like Mr Gau and Mr Paul Ellis, who used to run *The Money Programme*, are coming from the BBC, others are employed in subsidiaries of independent television companies or they are involved with making commercials or sponsored films.

Mr Gau, aged 41, who has been with the BBC for 18 years, said: "After the advent of independent television in 1956 and then BBC 2, we are now entering, with Channel Four, probably the last great period of expansion in television and video generally."

If I read the signs aright these will be exciting and challenging times."



Mr John Gau: Exciting times for television

## IN BRIEF

### Twitchers spot river warbler

Many twitchers—bird watchers who travel hundreds of miles to record sightings of rare birds—invaded a ryecroft at Rye, East Sussex, to see a river warbler, a tiny drab grey-brown bird.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said the warbler was mainly found in Eastern Europe. This is only the fifth sighting in the British Isles.

### Second child dies

A man will appear in court at Abergella, Ceredigion, today in connection with the death of Andrew Madoc, aged two, of Colyn Bay, who died in hospital yesterday and his sister, Anne-Marie, aged four, who died on Thursday, from stab wounds.

### Killer dogs destroyed

Eight Alsatian guard dogs that mauled to death Michel Francis, aged 12 months, in Harlesden, north London, on Thursday, were destroyed yesterday. An inquest opens on Tuesday.

### Baby abandoned

A newborn girl was found abandoned on a footpath in Somerset, Somerset early yesterday. She was inside a plastic carrier bag, wrapped in a towel, and was well after hospital treatment for cold.

### £1m for wildlife

More than £500,000 has been received by the World Wildlife Fund in response to special events to mark its twentieth anniversary last month.

### 'Radio Times' strike

No regional editions of *Radio Times* will be available next week because of a strike over a pay claim by journalists. Only a national edition will be published.

### Jardine accused

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, is to be prosecuted by the Crown Prosecution Service on a charge of careless driving after an accident in Cheltenham last January.

### Pope for Gatwick

The Pope who is due to visit Britain next May is expected to fly to Gatwick airport because security arrangements there are more suitable than at Heathrow.

### Oxford democrats

The motion, "This House would support the Social Democrats" was carried in the Oxford Union by 286 votes to 229 early yesterday.

## Anti-Trident lobby attacked by Nott

By Philip Webster, Political Staff

Arguments that the Trident missile project would emasculate Britain's defence effort in other spheres and lead to a weakening of the country's defence capability were nonsense, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

In a staunch defence of the project, Mr Nott said that it had caused difficulties to the defence budget and caused his present review of defence expenditure. He said that the opposition to Trident on cost grounds was thin.

He estimated the cost of Trident at about £5,000m, at September, 1980, prices. The expenditure would be spread over 15 years, taking on average only 3 per cent of the defence budget and 6 per cent of the equipment budget.

Polaris took up about 1.5 per cent of the budget and Trident, when it was in service, would take about the same.

Speaking in Nottingham, Mr Nott said that the Trident programme would cost twice as much as Trident. The British Army of the Rhine this year alone would cost £1.3b, much more than Trident would ever cost, even in the most expensive years of build-up.

Mr Nott added: "We are in the peace business and not in the war business. When it comes to preserving peace nothing comes cheaper than the Trident system."

Ministers attending Monday's meeting of the Chiefs of the Overseas and Defence Committee will be given considerable scope in determining the shape of the

## Wadham escapes prosecution

From Our Correspondent Oxford

Two Oxford colleges accused of planning violations concerning an historic library and an ancient meadow have been told that no action will be taken.

Wadham College will not be prosecuted for removing the interior of its eighteenth century library to make way for a common room to be used by fellows. And Magdalen College will not have to fill in an 8ft deep moat: it had dug to keep trespassers out.

The dispute at Wadham College began when Oxford City Council discovered the library interior had been removed without planning permission. It eventually approved the conversion scheme and the Department of the Environment has decided not to prosecute the college.

Magdalen College had a moat dug to stop people using a shortcut to reach its grounds. It wanted sightseers to use the main entrance.

## Soper court plea for churchman

Lord Soper of Kingsbury, former president of the Methodist Conference, told a court yesterday that a Methodist minister's acts of gross indecency with another man in a public lavatory might eventually "enrich his ministry".

The Rev Paul Flowers, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was fined £75, with £35 costs by Fareham magistrates in Hampshire.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Flowers, Lord Soper said: "If out of this experience he becomes a more understanding person, there are many he might help because they suffer similar problems."

Mr Flowers, of Hedge End, Hampshire, a leading member of Hampshire and Eastleigh Labour Party, was said to be deeply embarrassed and ashamed.

Mr Alexander Leyton, for the defence, said Mr Flowers had been under pressure at the time, and had been in the process of moving to another ministry.

## Sick pay tax postponed

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The Government has bowed to pressure and agreed to postpone the taxation of existing insurance-based sick pay schemes for a year. But new schemes or amended ones will become taxable from April, 1982, as planned.

Payments to an estimated one million employees will become taxable from April, 1983, when

the proposed scheme to transfer responsibility for insurance sickness benefit from the state to employers is due to start.

The concession was made in standing committee of the Finance Bill by Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary at the Treasury.

## Late holidays may cost more

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Late summer season package holidaymakers and those planning winter holidays could face surcharges on brochure prices of 4 per cent on North American holidays.

That estimate came yesterday from Thomson Holidays, Britain's largest package holiday operators, as tourists bound on earlier holidays were estimating the effect of sterling's decline in value against the dollar.

Most holidaymakers who have received their final bills will see no increases. In most cases that means holidays up to at least the middle of August will not be further affected although the final bills are likely to have included some surcharges, mainly covering extra airline fuel costs.

Where final bills have not gone out most tour operators have price promises which usually limit surcharges to around 10 per cent. But a number of

factors are expected to keep surcharges below the estimated 4 per cent.

Hotel charges account for about 40 per cent of a total cost on North American holidays and the rest is attributable to the air travel, where the key factor is fuel cost which is transacted in dollars. A proportion of hotel charges will already have been paid.

The fuel element will carry the full effect of sterling's decline but now stable oil prices at least hold out the prospect of no basic price increases on airline fuel.

But what could keep surcharges down or even wipe them out on late summer holidays is the overcapacity on the North American routes.

Stack bookings led to a rash of discount offers from many tour operators a few weeks ago and the bookings pattern has

now revived, says Thomas Cook, the travel agency chain.

What is worrying tour operators is that normally within the next few weeks they would be deciding the currency value basis for next summer's brochures. If sterling remains at its present level against the dollar, or declines further, it could face operators with a currency change of about 20 per cent compared with the basis for this summer's holidays.

There are offsetting factors such as more favourable hotel rates in North America, according to Thomson Holidays. Nevertheless, it could mean the end of the spectacular growth in the number of Britons switching from continental to North American holidays. Spain has reassured itself this year as a key holiday destination.

The only surcharges in prospect on later continental holidays so far are small ones

## Manchester Labour group wants curbs on police

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Greater Manchester's new Labour-controlled police committee wants powers to tighten political control of the county's police force.

At its first meeting since Labour took control in the May election, the police committee called on the Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA) to press for a three-point plan to bring police forces under closer supervision.

The plan would remove magistrates from police committees so that all members are elected representatives; define more adequately the strategic responsibility of the police authority for policing its area so as to make the chief constable more answerable; and give police committees the right to appoint not only the chief constable, his deputy and assistants, but all chief superintendents as well.

When Mr Peter Kelly, new chairman, a trade union

## Companies win High Court battle over casinos

Loribo and Grand Metropolitan won a battle in the High Court yesterday which may bring them a step closer to reopening two gambling casinos in Mayfair, London, closed because of illegal activities.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice May, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, quashed decisions of Knightsbridge Crown Court upholding the cancellation of gaming licences for the International Sporting Club and the Palm Beach Club, after police raids uncovered breaches of Gaming Act regulations.

The two companies can now ask for a rehearing of their Crown Court appeals. The judges ordered that any new appeals should be heard by a different judge sitting with a different panel of licensing justices.

Lord Justice Griffiths said it would not be right to deny the companies a rehearing in all the circumstances. "There-

fore, somewhat reluctantly, because we do not look upon these applicants as Good Samaritans coming to the rescue of the gaming public as at one stage in the argument, we were invited to do, but because everyone, including gaming companies, is entitled to fair treatment under the law, we allow the appeals."

When the licences were cancelled both clubs were controlled by the Coral Leisure Group.

He said the evidence before South Westminster Licensing Justices to cancel the licences revealed a "whole catalogue of wrongdoing" by the licence holders at the trial. Before the Crown Court appeal Grand Metropolitan took over the Palm Beach and Loribo gained control of the International Sporting Club.

Loribo and Grand Metropolitan were awarded costs of the High Court hearing.

## Manchester Labour group wants curbs on police

official from Salford, announced the proposals he was accused by Mr Robert Hargreaves, a magistrate, asking for "naked political control".

Against opposition from the magistrates and the Tory and Liberal councillors, the committee also called on the AMA to set up a working party to consider an independent investigative procedure for complaints against the police.

Mr Kelly's announcement that the £100m police budget would be cut by £1m to keep an election pledge not to increase his fares angered Mr Gordon Bayley, a Liberal.

Mr Bayley said: "I am not prepared at a time when I see the police force likely to be cut by more and more, due to circumstances of the state of things outside, to put the safety and welfare and law and order of our citizens in jeopardy."

## £33,000 winner's low fine

Herbert Bernard, a pools jackpot winner who told magistrates that he was jobless and without state aid and lived off family donations, said outside the court yesterday that he had kept quiet about his £33,000 win three days ago because "I did not see why I should have told them", he said.

Mr Bernard, aged 60, of Raby Street, Wolverhampton, pleaded guilty before magistrates in Wolverhampton to being drunk and disorderly at The Royal Hospital a day after his pools win.

Mr Quentin Ford, for the prosecution, said that Mr Bernard was arrested after he refused to leave the hospital where his wife was receiving treatment. He was abusive and ordered the nurses attending his wife to leave her alone.

Mr Bernard, who was fined £15 with £25 costs, told the court, without giving evidence on oath, that he was out of work and not receiving state benefits. He was allowed to pay off the money at £2 a week.

But outside the court a smiling Mr Bernard said: "My money is safe in the bank. I intend to buy a house and go on holiday. If I had told the magistrates about it, they might have given me a bigger fine."

## ASKEY'S TOUCH OF THE SUN

Arthur Askey, the comedian, celebrates his 51st birthday today. Doctors at London's Hammersmith Hospital, where he was admitted on Thursday, have diagnosed a skin complaint with the same symptoms as sunstroke. He had recently returned from a holiday in Cyprus.

A hospital spokesman said Mr Askey's condition was satisfactory but that he was likely to remain in hospital for a few days.

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Every two minutes a home in Britain is broken into. Around £200,000 worth of property is damaged or stolen from homes.

**Over half a million people a year suffer the trauma of burglary.** Worse still, in 3 burglaries involves violence.

**Vandalism—the chilling facts**  
Robbery isn't the only motive. Sheer vandalism is often the problem—wanton destruction of your most treasured possessions. Crimes of this nature have increased ten times in as many years.

**It doesn't matter how little you have** that's worth stealing—3 in 4 homes will be burgled or vandalised sometime.

**Fire can strike anytime**  
Fire can strike when you least expect it... every year fires in the home claim nearly 1000 lives. Thousands more suffer from the effects of flame and smoke. 50,000 homes are annually damaged by fire.

**You need to take positive action now** to protect yourself, your family and your home against thieves, vandals and fire. You'll never forgive yourself if you don't.



# Carrington changes mind about meeting Arafat

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, seems to have dropped the idea of having a face-to-face meeting with Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to reports circulating in Whitehall.

But he would possibly meet him in the larger context of the Euro-Arab dialogue—a meeting of foreign ministers from the EEC countries and the Arab League now due to take place in November.

Next month the Foreign Secretary takes over the presidency of the European Council of Ministers, and much thought has been given to how the European peace effort should be pursued in line with the Venice declaration on the Middle East by the EEC heads of government.

Although Britain does not recognize the PLO diplomatically and no British minister has yet had direct talks with the PLO leadership, Lord Carrington has always said that he is ready to see Mr Arafat if it seems useful.

Doubts have been growing,

however, about the point of such a meeting, quite apart from Israeli objections and possible United States concern.

The feeling in Foreign Office circles now is that a face-to-face meeting would be a mistake, in the sense that there is little point in another round of contacts with Middle East leaders such as the present President of the Community, the Dutch Foreign Minister, has had.

Palestinians will participate in the Euro-Arab dialogue but the PLO will not then be in the chair as leaders of the Arab delegation.

Lord Carrington would indeed see Mr Arafat, or whoever the Palestinians decide to send as their representative. But it would be in the wider forum of a general Euro-Arab gathering, and for that reason a far less dramatic occasion.

It could, however, be a very serious meeting, and depending on progress in the coming months, perhaps be a chance to seek endorsement from the Arabs, including the PLO, of the aims of the Venice declaration. Up to now, the

Palestinians have been almost as sceptical as the Israelis about the European approach, if not as hostile.

If Arab backing for the declaration, which includes a call for recognition of Israel, were secured, Lord Carrington can then go to the Israelis with tangible proof that the Europeans can make a constructive contribution.

If such support for the declaration seemed unlikely, there would be some question whether it was worth holding the Euro-Arab dialogue at all, and it could be postponed.

The report by Dr Christoph van der Klauw, the Dutch Foreign Minister, on his Middle East soundings, still awaited, and any decision that follows from it would be taken collectively by the Ten. The first step therefore will be discussion of this report later this month.

Lord Carrington sees the European effort to bring the sides together in the Middle East as the most important external issue of his presidency, and is determined to make the best of it.

## Holidaymakers bemoan loss of sunny Sinai

From Christopher Walker, Orla, June 5

As the helicopter carrying President Sadat and the man he now refers to as "my friend"—Mr Menachem Begin, Israeli Prime Minister—flew low over Numa Bay yesterday, the two leaders had an embarrassingly clear view of a scene which has become typical in the southern Sinai since it was developed as a tourist resort by Israel.

Gathered on the beach and showing a studied contempt for the international diplomatic circus in their midst were a group of nude Australian and Scandinavian sunbathers having a meal of sunbathing. Before returning to a lazy afternoon's swim among the coral reefs of the Red Sea.

In the 14 years since Israeli tanks first conquered Sinai and the Egyptians fled from their naval base at Sharm el Sheikh (now renamed Orla), the Red Sea coast of the desert peninsula has undergone a transformation as dramatic as anything which has happened there since the time of Moses.

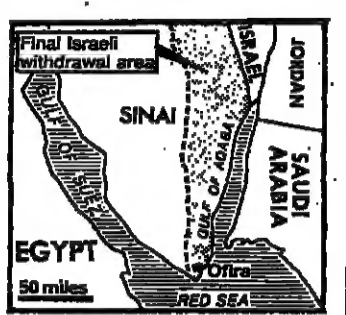
Scattered throughout the magnificent, white-sand, fringed formal resorts have grown up, managed by enterprising Jewish settlers and patronized by a growing clientele anxious for a different kind of holiday.

If the Israelis agree to leave Orla, when the Egyptians return next April they will find three modern diving schools, three passable hotels, a dozen cafes and restaurants, a discotheque and air-conditioned tennis courts.

Elsewhere along the desolate stretch of coast which winds up the coast in the shadow of the red and purple mountains, they will also come across a number of *mushafs* (communal farms) which have been turned into popular resorts, some complete with palm-fringed beaches favoured by the travel brochures.

The only people remaining after Israel's final retreat from the area will be the 32,000 Bedouins who show indifference as to whether they are ruled by Jews or Arabs.

As well as causing concern to foreign tourists, the impending



Final Israeli withdrawal area. Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Red Sea.

ing Israeli handover of the remaining one-third of Sinai is also causing something of a national trauma inside Israel.

Quite apart from the threats of violent resistance by Jewish residents of the area and their thousands of allies from the occupied West Bank, ordinary Israelis are appalled about returning to the claustrophobia they experienced before 1967.

"By next year, the many, many thousands of Israelis who used to holiday along the Red Sea, camping or in the sea, will be fighting for the magnificent, white-sand, fringed formal resorts have grown up, managed by enterprising Jewish settlers and patronized by a growing clientele anxious for a different kind of holiday.

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## PLO show of emotion at envoy's funeral

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, June 5

The Palestine Liberation Organization today laid on all the trappings of a state funeral for its assassinated representative in Brussels, mounting a uniformed guard of honour in the streets of Beirut, an official life and drum band and a solemn Catholic mass at a church in the city.

About a quarter of all Palestinians are Christians and Mr Naim Khader's funeral service today was a dignified affair; the only eulogy was delivered by his Belgian wife, Bernadette, dressed in white with an Arab kuffiyeh head-dress draped around her shoulders.

Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, attended the service but there were no militant speeches. Several of the guerrilla leaders, including Mr Arafat, could be seen crying while Mr Khader was speaking, and after the service the Palestinians who usually fire their rifles into the sky in tribute to the dead, forsook these noisy obsequies.

The coffin, draped in the old red, white, black and green flag of Palestine, was taken from the church to Beirut airport for burial in Amman.

Mr Khader, who was 41, was shot six times outside his Brussels home by an unidentified gunman. The PLO later claimed an Israeli agent was responsible, although the Israelis—and several Arab diplomats in Beirut—suggested that Palestinians opposed to the PLO's current diplomatic offensive may have been behind the killing.

Born in Nabulus, in what is now the occupied West Bank, Mr Khader had lived in Belgium for 16 years, was first seen as a lecturer in politics at Brussels University, then as an Arab League official.

He finally became the PLO's representative in Brussels and a member of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament, in 1976.

Mr Khader was regarded by Mr Arafat, and by several European governments, as an intellectual spokesman for the PLO. He was at the centre of the organization's struggle for diplomatic recognition in Europe.

The Belgian and Turkish ambassadors, together with three Belgian members of the European Parliament, shook hands with Mr Arafat in the church today.

Even as the funeral service was taking place, artillery battles began yet again along the Beirut front line between Syrian troops and Phalangist militia.

Last night the Lebanese capital also witnessed one of the more grotesque incidents of its kind in many years when rival militia groups started a shooting battle in the emergency room of the American University Hospital.

Kurdish gunmen, who were protecting a wounded colleague, were pursued into the hospital by members of the Nasrallah Morabitoun, bent on avenging the death of a colleague.

Despite the screams of nurses and doctors, Kurdish and Morabitoun militiamen fired rocket launchers at each other in the emergency room, leaving two of their number dead and 10 others badly wounded.

The gun battle occurred only minutes after Sheikh Muhammad bin Mubarak Khalifa, a member of the Bahrain ruling family, was shot in the back at a roadblock manned by freelance gunmen in the coastal Raouche district of the city.

When the ambulance bringing Sheikh Khalifa to the American University Hospital arrived at the emergency clinic, the gun battle there was already in full swing.

The patient was therefore driven down towards the front line and admitted to the Barbir hospital.



Japanese protesters greet return of US aircraft carrier

A massive Japanese protest greeted the American aircraft carrier Midway as it entered its home port of Yokosuka yesterday escorted by a fleet of coast-guard vessels. The 51,000-ton ship picked its way through a blockade of small boats manned by anti-nuclear demonstrators and docked at the end of a three-and-a-half mile patrol in the Indian Ocean. Several hundred demonstrators, prevented from entering the naval base by 3,000 riot police,

watched from a nearby park. They are claiming that the Midway carries nuclear weapons in defiance of Japanese regulations. The United States Government has declined to comment on the allegations, originally made by former senior American Government officials. Japan has denied any knowledge of the existence of nuclear weapons on board American ships either in Japanese ports or territorial waters. The Midway's 75 assorted fighter-bombers are

all capable of carrying nuclear weapons. More than 7,000 demonstrators protested on Thursday night against the arrival of the ship and several smaller demonstrations were staged yesterday. The protests are continuing today with the Socialist Party, the country's leading opposition group in Parliament, expecting 100,000 people to attend a rally in nearby Tokyo. Right-wing extremists also flooded into Yokosuka.

## Warsaw offers talks to unions to remove threat of strike

From Dossa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 5

The release of four dissidents from prison has removed a potential source of tension but the threat of a two-hour warning strike called after the majority of Solidarity's national leadership voted in favour of the Government to propose negotiations about the issues involved for Monday.

The Government, seeking to maintain social peace, has shown itself more sensitive to public opinion and more prepared to negotiate agreements. The Roman Catholic Church, also has been exerting a moderating influence by pleading for social calm and by issuing warnings that the nation was weary of tension.

The two-hour warning strike has been set for June 11, but there is a general belief that a settlement will be reached before then.

It has been called in response to the demand of the Bydgoszcz branch of Solidarity, after the authorities' failure to honour the March agreement to push the policemen responsible for the violence against its members.

But at the same time, the party leaders are showing themselves firm in their attacks on both extreme factions within the party.

The hard core of conservatives that has in recent weeks moved from a rear-guard action to frontal attack has now been condemned by the ruling Politburo.

Significantly, Mr Stefan Olszowski, a Politburo member who is reputed to be close to conservative ideas, yesterday strongly attacked the Katowice Forum, which had accused the party leadership of tolerating revisionism.

He said that the documents which this group had published contained "a peculiar confusion of valid arguments and absurd charges", which did not help party unity.

Since the Politburo's public condemnation of the Katowice Forum has decided to suspend public activities of this kind but, in doing so, it underlined its adherence to "democratic centralism", which in the Communist jargon means bowing to the decisions of the party leadership.

This is clearly an invitation for similar action from the reformist faction of the party. Besides, it is also intended to present adherents of the Katowice Forum as truly disciplined Communists.

The message that is being conveyed by Politburo members is that the party must be kept on a middle course. In this connection, Mr Olszowski said that the "greatest danger for the party was coming from those trying to undermine its unity and exceed the limits".

The new party programme, he said, guaranteed freedom of debate and the right of expressing and defending individual opinions. However, the deci-

## 'Leave us alone' says Walesa

From Our Correspondent, Gdansk, June 5

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's Solidarity movement, said today that no outside interference should impede the process of consolidation of Polish society that started on August 31, 1980.

"I wish to declare, from this international forum, to every one and to all countries of the world that the Poles are capable of arranging their own affairs by themselves", he stated.

While his people were still only at the beginning of changes, none of them thought that Poland could "go back to the old methods for governing the country and directing its economy".

Addressing the International Labour Conference he asserted that Poland's extremely difficult economic situation was a consequence of "political errors and irresponsible economic and social policies of those directing the state in recent years". A solution to this deep crisis was not a matter of weeks or of months.

In obvious reference to the tense situation now building up in the northern provinces of Bydgoszcz, Wloclawek, Plock and Torun, he said all sections of Solidarity had been advised not to put forward new wage demands or initiate any strike action without specific sanction of the leadership.

They were struggling to ensure that nobody would be without work and to defend the vital interests of the worst-off sections of the population in town and village.

Voicing his pleasure at establishing contacts here with trade union leaders from all parts of the world, he expressed his movement's solidarity with all workers, with the struggle of professional bodies for protection of workers' social interests and of the dignity of work, and with the defence of human rights.

## BUNDESTAG APPROVES THE BUDGET

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, June 5

The Bundestag today approved the 1981 federal budget after repeated charges by the opposition that the Government had dragged the country into financial chaos.

The DM231,000m (£46,200m) budget compelled the Government to take on record new debts of nearly DM44,000m.

The 1981 budget is likely to be the last of a long series in which government spending and state indebtedness have expanded fairly unthinkingly along with the country's increasing wealth.

Now the seemingly unlimited growth is coming to an end and the Government is at least in German eyes—dangerously over-extended. Next year, drastic cuts must be made which could tear apart the coalition.

The four-day debate turned into a lively dispute about the Government's whole financial policy and what should be done in the future.

It became evident that the Free Democrats are much closer to the opposition Christian Democrats than their own coalition partners, and there has been speculation that it could be this issue which could prompt the Free Democrats to switch alliances and bring about a change of government.

The Free Democrats demanded deep cuts in welfare spending which Social Democratic members made it clear they would not accept.

## Sri Lanka rulers win

From Our Correspondent, Colombo, June 5

The ruling United National Party won control of 11 of the 17 district development councils for which elections were held yesterday for the first time and under the new system of proportional representation.

The Tamil United Liberation Front won in five councils with the results at the Tamil stronghold of Jaffna yet to be announced.

The United National Party will control 18 of the 24 districts as it earlier won control of seven councils which went uncontested owing to the boycott of the elections by the Freedom Party, the Trotskyists and Communists.

The only opposition to the United National Party was from the Tamil Front in the north and east and from independent groups in the south.

The Jatiya Vimukthi Peramuna (National Liberation Front), which staged the 1971 insurgency and is not a recognised political party, contested as an independent group and won 13 seats in six councils.

## Spain faces delays in entering Nato

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 5

Despite the Government's best intentions, practical difficulties in bringing Spain into Nato may delay a formal application for membership until well past next September, diplomatic sources said here today.

Various members of the ruling Centre Democratic Union had suggested September as the target date for a vote in Parliament on the issue, or for formally requesting Nato membership.

Senior Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo put Nato high on the list of priorities in his inaugural speech as Prime Minister immediately after the attempted coup last February.

His Foreign Minister, Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, is a strong advocate of early entry, and the 15 member nations have no objections to Spain's joining, according to a recent remark by Dr Joseph Luns, the Secretary-General.

The only significant objections come from inside Spain, from the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), which is the main opposition group, and from the Communist Party.

Both parties argue that Spain's entry into Nato would upset the balance of power in Europe and thereby put Spain and the world in a more dangerous position.

The Centre Democratic Union, however, is confident that it can win parliamentary approval for Nato membership. Although the government party does not have an absolute majority in the Congress of Deputies, it can count on the support of the leading Basque and Catalan regional parties.

The practical difficulties mostly concern negotiation. As one knowledgeable military officer pointed out: "You don't just want to get in and that's it. You have to negotiate the terms of membership, and once you have negotiated, the whole thing has to go to Parliament."

In other words, parliamentary approval would be sought for a specific membership treaty. The Government would not seek a blank cheque before the details of possible membership had been worked out.

Such negotiations will involve people, many of the same people who are at present occupied in negotiating the renewal of the treaty giving the United States the right to use air and naval bases in Spain.

It would be unrealistic, in the opinion of diplomatic sources here, to expect those key negotiators to try to bargain with the United States and Nato at the same time.

Furthermore, since both parts deal with Western Defence, what is decided at one bargaining table would influence what is to be decided at the other. It would be preferable to complete one deal before trying to make the other.

The term "a formal request for Nato membership" is made could influence the negotiations by focusing attention on certain matters rather than others, and by indicating how comprehensive an alliance is desired.

The military establishment is in favour of total integration, but political factors may limit that possibility.

Although a solution to the dispute over Gibraltar is no longer an essential condition as far as Spain's military leaders are concerned, nevertheless there would be pressure from both the political and the military establishments for the Spanish negotiators to hold out for some new gesture from Britain and/or Gibraltar.

## TURKS PLAN RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 5

Turkey told the European Community today that it is proceeding with plans for a return to democratic rule and that once this has been restored it will apply for full EEC membership.

This message was delivered at a meeting here between Mr Cengiz Keskin, the Turkish Ambassador to the EEC, and his counterparts from the ten, who form the committee of permanent representatives in Brussels.

After the meeting, Mr Keskin told *The Times* that it was Turkey's "firm intention" to make an application for membership once democracy is restored. He suggested this might take up to a year and a half.

Mr Keskin told the meeting that the military junta in Ankara planned to create a constituent assembly later this year to draw up a new constitution. But he did not commit his Government to any timetable for restoring democracy.

Montgomery's great feat

Montgomery's first great feat was Dunkirk and it was his skills and those of Alexander and Alanbrooke that enabled the successful evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force to take place in 1940. Now, previously unpublished papers show that the one-third of a million troops were nearer to death or capture than has been believed.

A military thrust from France, rather than withdrawal to the coast, was about to be carried out and was abandoned only at the last moment. The full story appears in *The Sunday Times* tomorrow.

## Notice to holders of the American Express Card billed in Pounds Sterling

In accordance with the conditions of use defined in the Cardmember Agreement, the American Express Company (Card Division) gives notice that from 1st May, 1981, the following changes to the Cardmember Agreement take effect for Cardmembers billed in Pounds Sterling:

Cardmembers may be charged liquidated damages monthly at a composite rate of 1.6% plus 10% over Lloyd's Bank Limited base lending rate, calculated and applied monthly on any amount at least 60 days overdue for payment. Also Cardmembers may be charged the full costs incurred in respect of any dishonoured cheque, or any reference of a Cardmember's account to a third party collector.

American Express Company incorporated with limited liability in the U.S.A. 222 Broadway, New York, New York 10038, U.S.A.

## New British airliner wins order at Paris air show

From Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, Paris, June 5

Thirty-five orders and options to buy have now been won by the new British airliner, the British Aerospace 146.

The total was reached here today with a proposal to acquire at least 10 by Mr Jeremy Keegan, managing director of British Air Ferries, an independent airline based at Southend airport, which specializes in charter services to oil companies in the Arab world.

The four-engine jet carrying up to 110 passengers will be over the next two years. First flight of the 146 is due in August.

Mr Keegan said at the air show here that his airline proposed to launch its air service in 1982, and would use the 146 to replace its present fleet of aging Viscount airliners.

The British Air Ferries maintenance base is to be made available to any other purchasers of the 146, together with its pilot and engineering training school. The first 146s bought by the airline will be available on lease to other airlines anxious to gain experience of the airliner. It is being produced in two versions, the series 100 with 70 seats, and the series 200 with 100-110 seats.

The 146 is powered by four American jet engines. Its wings are made in the United States, and its tail in Sweden. The rest of the aircraft is made in Britain, and it is assembled in Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

A second new British airliner, the Short Brothers 360, arrived at the air show having completed 10 flying hours, including the delivery flight to Paris from Belfast.

Orders from four airlines for the new 360-seater 360 have been lodged by Shorts, and the company hopes to announce further sales before the show closes at the end of next week. Shorts has now sold 250 of the family of aircraft of which the 360 is the latest member. Altogether these sales are worth £140m.



## Americans trying to coax Pretoria into Namibia deal

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, June 5

The State Department announced today that Mr William Clark, the Deputy Secretary of State, is to visit southern Africa next week to explore ways of finding an internationally acceptable agreement on Namibian independence.

The announcement came at the end of a week in which American newspapers have been carrying lengthy reports dealing with leaked State Department documents which contain details of the Reagan Administration's embryonic policy towards southern Africa.

The leaks, which are now the subject of a State Department investigation, have been angrily condemned as "stupid and appalling" by Mr Arthur Haig, the Secretary of State, and have caused embarrassment among American policy makers who are just beginning to formulate a coherent policy towards southern Africa.

The Administration's opponents believe the United States is tilting too far towards South Africa at the expense of black Africa. The documents, which include position papers dealing with last month's visit to Washington by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, would seem to confirm this trend.

Among the main points to emerge from the documents are: First, the Administration intends to pay less attention to the race issue in South Africa and will place more emphasis on a potential South African role as a defender of Western interests in Africa. One of the documents talks about ending South Africa's "poor status" and encouraging the Pretoria Government to "return to a place within the regional framework of Western security interests."

Second, the Administration believes South Africa genuinely wants an internally-recognized settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa) and that there is now a real possibility of moving ahead with negotiations with the discredited South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). However, the United States insists that South Africa should provide positive evidence of its intention to reach a solution in Namibia.

Third, a settlement in Namibia is being implicitly tied to a withdrawal of 20,000 Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola. The Americans also want the leftist Government in Luanda to come to terms with Dr. Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita movement, which is fighting a guerrilla war against the Angolan Government.

However, as with all leaked documents they do not tell the whole story. State Department officials, while tacitly confirming that the documents are genuine, say that some are out of date and others are prepared by junior officials for discussion purposes. Senior officials openly admit that the United States is trying to improve its relations with South Africa in the belief that the carrot is more effective than the stick in dealing with Pretoria. This policy is known as constructive engagement and is designed to encourage the South African Government to continue what the Americans believe to be a genuine (if over-cautious) policy of racial reform, that South Africa should be coaxed rather than threatened into cooperation.

"We share the South African's belief about the nature of the Soviet threat in southern Africa," a senior official said.

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Senior officials openly admit that the United States is trying to improve its relations with South Africa in the belief that the carrot is more effective than the stick in dealing with Pretoria.

This policy is known as constructive engagement and is designed to encourage the South African Government to continue what the Americans believe to be a genuine (if over-cautious) policy of racial reform, that South Africa should be coaxed rather than threatened into cooperation.

"We share the South African's belief about the nature of the Soviet threat in southern Africa," a senior official said.

## Troops aid search of Coloured suburbs

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 5

Hundreds of troops were sent today when police, reinforced by troops, cordoned off a suburb and searched for people suspected of involvement in two days of racial disturbances.

It was the first time that the Army, which usually comprises conscripts, was called in to make a direct part in quelling a racial disturbance. A job normally left to the police.

The riots in the coloured suburbs of Johannesburg, barely two miles from the city centre, clearly have the authorities concerned. Last night, a sniper shot at a car driven by a white as he drove through the area and a petrol bomb attack was made on a shop in the adjoining white areas of Westdene.

Black riots in Soweto, home of more than one million people, have been contained because the township is in an isolated area 10 miles outside Johannesburg. The coloured districts of Newclare, Westbury and Coronationville form part of Johannesburg's urban sprawl where Coloureds live in many cases next to poor whites despite apartheid laws.

A Defence Force official said today the force would be willing to assist the police. But there are bound to be serious objections over what seems in many quarters as Army involvement in a political situation.

Brigadier Gert Kruger, divisional commander of police for the Witwatersrand, said today the house to house search in the Coloured areas was part of "an in-depth investigation to try to get to the root of the recent trouble and to attempt to identify ringleaders."

The search today was intensive and Coloureds said the police tipped over beds, searched cupboards and even the boots and bottoms of cars. The police have given no indication about what they are looking for.

A delegation of the South African Council of Churches led by the Rev Peter Storey, its president, arrived in the police suburb and demanded from Brigadier Thoma Swanevoo, in command of the riot police, an explanation for the search.

He said: "We are looking for certain people, the police leaders of these disturbances, that we have reason to believe are hiding in here."

## Tutu absent from prize ceremony

From Mario Mediane, Athens, June 5

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, was honoured in his absence at the annual presentation of the Onassis prizes in Athens today.

Dr Marion Dönhoff, the publisher of the German magazine, member of the international jury, received the Athina Prize on behalf of the bishop who, deprived of his passport for criticising the South African Government, was unable to attend.

Dr Dönhoff spoke of Bishop Tutu's non-violent struggle against racial discrimination and likened the South African Government's intolerance to criticism to that of the communist states.

She said: "Although the two ideologies—South African and Russian—start from different perspectives, they agree on the same aim: to exclude any form of criticism."

The Olympia second prize went to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Its president, Mr Mohamed Kassas, in receiving the prize, spoke of the union's concerns about the future of mankind.

The two prizes which were accompanied each by a cheque for \$100,000 (£50,000), were awarded by President Karmanlis who, himself, a few moments earlier had received from the international jury of the Onassis Foundation at the presidential palace ceremony, a specially-mounted gold medal.

The inscription on the medal read: "Constantine Karmanlis, champion of Europe and Greece." It was awarded to him for his services to the Olympic movement. The Onassis prizes: the rapprochement of peoples and respect of human dignity, and the protection of the environment and the cultural heritage.

The invitation was never formally acknowledged, let alone answered by President Kim. The North Korean newspaper, Rodong Sinmun, called it propaganda play. It said that if South Korea was genuinely interested in peaceful unification, it should move out the 39,000 American troops stationed in the republic and abolish its anti-communism laws.

This latest effort by President Chun to set up peace talks will increase his domestic and international support.

President Chun was addressing the inaugural session of the newly formed Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy in Seoul.

He told about 400 Korean and foreign dignitaries and nearly 9,000 council members that it did not matter whether President Kim visited Seoul first or he visited Pyongyang first; the North Koreans could choose.

He would agree to any other venue the North Koreans chose and any date they wished, the better. He suggested that the meetings might be arranged through an authoritative international organization.

Emphasizing the importance of such a meeting, the President quoted an old Korean saying: "Hearing a hundred times is inferior to seeing once." He called on the North Koreans to abandon their dream of communicating the Korean peninsula by military force. This could result only in a bloody conflict in which 30 years of progress and achievement built out of the debris of the Korean war would be wiped out overnight.

President Chun's original proposal for an exchange of

## Teamsters' hard men ride down the opposition

From Iver Davis, Las Vegas, June 5

Watching the powerful Teamsters transport union in action this week provided a remarkable spectacle in this desert city.

Las Vegas is an appropriate setting for the union's annual convention. Teamsters pension fund money has made the gambling city what it is. Many of the famous casino hotels—front Caesar's Palace to Circus Circus—have enjoyed a boom thanks to generous loans from the fund.

"I like to come here and visit my money," a teamster said as delegates roamed the city in multi-coloured limousines and T-shirts emblazoned "I love Teamsters."

Not everybody loves the Teamsters, however, even within their own ranks. In past years conventions have gone like clockwork, but this week

the rebel Teamsters for a Democratic Union (TDU) proved to be a Nevada senator to defer a bill to deregulate road transport.

Allegations of corruption and undemocratic methods in the Teamsters had little effect, however, on the delegates' choice of Mr Roy Lee Williams, who won the presidency after his opposition withdrew in the face of heavy support for him.

The triumph of Mr Williams, aged 66, came as no surprise. An old Teamster member, he was made interim president after Mr Frank Fitzsimmons, the president, died last month.

Delegates also gave Mr Williams a big pay rise, taking his salary from \$125,000 (about £62,500) to \$225,000 a year, with a bonus of cost of living raise.

His accession comes after a Chicago grand jury last month indicted him and four asso-

ciates on charges of conspiring to bribe a Nevada senator to defer a bill to deregulate road transport.

A Senate investigations committee also released a report alleging that Mr Williams had close ties with organized crime, and was under the complete domination of Kansas City criminals.

Mr Williams said the conspiracy charge was "a damn lie," as delegates cheered him. Of the Senate report he said: "It is so wrong and false, I don't intend to dignify it with a response at this time."

The Teamsters are relatively unscarred, despite having been prosecuted for 30 years for corruption and alliances with organized crime. Such allegations no longer appear to be regarded as a handicap and have become an integral part of the curricula

vitae of Teamsters considering high office.

The three Teamsters presidents were indicted on federal charges, though only Mr Jimmy Hoffa and his predecessor, Mr Dave Beck, were convicted. Mr Hoffa, pardoned by President Nixon after serving a prison term, disappeared in 1975 and is believed to have been murdered.

The Teamsters have always had an ear in high places: Mr Fitzsimmons played golf with Mr Nixon and when the convention began this week delegates cheered a filmed message from President Reagan, who said he would team with the Teamsters to improve the country's economy.

Outside the convention centre TDU pickets marched with placards reading "Don't gamble with our pension funds."

A new deal for the 80s? The TRU, who admit that their support is small—8,000 members—say they represent the average Teamster. Their goal is to make the union more democratic.

Mr Jackie Presser, the Teamsters' communications director, called the dissidents "an ever-changing cast of union drop-outs, college students, aimless transients, and elite-group readers."

A delegate said: "TDU should stand for too dumb to understand."

When the rebel group tried to debate an issue a union executive said: "These windbags are getting up and talking but they are saying nothing. I tell you, vote the goddam thing down." When it was all over the official Teamsters inevitably had their way.

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Reagan and Regan: President Reagan leaning over the shoulder of the Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, after announcing that a coalition of Republicans and maverick Democrats had agreed to cut personal taxes by 25 per cent over three years.

## Cheysson to reassure Washington

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, June 5

M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, today became the first member of President Mitterrand's Government to meet President Reagan at the White House.

After two hours of talks with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, yesterday and meetings with other Ad-

ministration and congressional leaders this morning, M Cheysson was expected to reiterate to Mr Reagan his Government's determination that France should continue to play a leading role in the Western Alliance.

"We are close allies with the United States and have been for many years," M Cheysson told reporters after yesterday's first round of talks.

On another note of reassurance, he promised that the new French Government's rules would be "international co-operation, open economy and full respect for our commitments."

## No Cabinet posts for Communists

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 5

M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, made it clear last night that there could not be Communists in the French Government, at least for the moment. It was an essential rule, he said, that a government should have only one policy and that would not be possible if the Communists were included.

There were divergences between the two parties, particularly on international questions, he said in a television interview. The electorate had got to decide between the two in the forthcoming elections.

"The Communists, like other members of the majority of the left, want to be represented in the Government," he said, but it is for the French people to decide and I cannot, as their Prime Minister, anticipate their decision."

While M Mauroy was speaking on television, M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, was addressing 40,000 supporters in the Parc des Princes, telling them that Communist ministers were necessary in a government of the left and the whole country expected

There were, however, a significant number of empty seats in the big stadium. It was at best three-quarters full despite a long publicity campaign for the rally in St-Denis, the Communist Party newspaper, emphasising the need for a full house.

In his speech, M Marchais admitted that everything that had been done by the party during the presidential campaign had not been without fault. The lessons of that experience now had to be learnt. There had to be a massive Communist turn out in the elections, he said.

If the opinion polls are right, however, M Marchais is not easily the least popular of all the leaders of the left and Communist support remains at its lowest ebb since before the Second World War.

A Sofres poll in Le Figaro magazine shows that 74 per cent of the population now have confidence in President Mitterrand and 71 per cent have confidence in M Mauroy as Prime Minister. M Marchais is popular with only 29 per cent of those polled.

The same poll shows that Mme Simone Veil, the president of the European Parliament, is as she has been for so long, the most popular politician of the French right. Even though losing seven points since the last poll in April, she scores 39 per cent, which puts her two points ahead of M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and six points ahead of M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President.

Leading article, page 15

## Questions for Crocker on embarrassing leaks

From Eric Marsden, Johannesburg, June 5

In another attempt to stimulate the Western initiative on Namibia (South-West Africa) Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, is scheduled to visit Pretoria, and probably Windhoek, for talks with South African and Namibian leaders.

He will be accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the designated Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who in April made a 12-nation tour in an unsuccessful attempt to win African support for the new initiative.

The visit next week will complement that to be made to Zambia, Zaire and Angola by Mr Richard Luce, British Foreign Office Under-Secretary.

He will seek support for the Western plan from key African states, which mention without change of the United Nations Security Council Resolution

number 435 that proposed to lead Namibia to independence under United Nations supervision.

It is believed that the United States mission was agreed on during the visit to Washington last month by Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

Since then concern has been caused in Windhoek by reports that the United States Government was no longer proposing a constitutional conference before elections, but was seeking amendments to Resolution 435 to provide safeguards for minorities.

Some questions are likely to be directed to Dr Crocker in Pretoria about the embarrassing leaks of the confidential documents. He will be accompanied by Mr R. F. Botha in Washington, and on the preparatory memorandum by Dr Crocker before the talks.

South Korea



# Saturday Review

## Spring in Earl's Court

by Keith Waterhouse

Maggie didn't know where she was. That made it morning.

Even when legless, and she had been legless in her time, she always knew where she was going. But she didn't always know where she had been.

It would be a bed-sitter, unless it could prove otherwise. The curtain, no more than a rag really, of the kind of lime-green you get by mixing blue with yellow, certainly pointed that way. It hung from what might have been a broom-handle wedged lopsidedly into the window-frame. By borrowing a saw and taking — what? — an inch and a half off that makeshift curtain rod, someone could have made a really neat job of it. Neat but shabby would have suggested a proper home. Lopsided and shabby suggested a bed-sit.

It was possible, of course, to be both — a bed-sit that was a proper home, a proper home that was a bed-sit. Nothing to do with who owned the furniture, it was which person a stranger waking up in that room got the strongest sense of — the landlord or the tenant. Only the smallest touch, and one of them was there to the exclusion of the other. Take away the shelf of paperbacks and it was a bed-sit, add a potted plant and it was home.

Speaking as a bed-sit tenant herself, Maggie was not a big reader, and vegetation made her sneeze.

What she had thought was another friendly warning from her liver was not spurs before the eyes after all, it was dust flicking the sunlight that penetrated the lime-green curtain where it had grown threadbare. That made it late morning, with people about, instead of that demolition-site air of time between dawn and the first newsgroups' shops opening. If Maggie ever killed herself — seriously killed herself, not just got "very wet" as on the night of "my drowning" — it would be in that two-hour vacuum between the last all-night bus and the first early-morning one.

Going not so much by the angle of the pencil-beams as by their brightness, she guessed it would be about half-past nine. Miggins Mean Time. Maggie didn't own a watch although several had passed through her hands. The only one she wished she'd kept was the little square one with the crocodile strap her Mum had given her for her twelfth birthday. She'd sold it for eleven quid in the French Pub, one morning, then got mauling pished on the money and felt a right bastard all next day. If she'd hung on to that watch she knew where she could have got forty for it.

Miggins Mean Time meant give or take, usually take, one circuit of the big hand starting and finishing at the hour. It was Maggie's appointments — the appointments she made herself, not those forced on her by people who sat behind desks — were for half-past. Half-past, she always thought, was far less committed, far easier-going, than the hour. Chiming numbers that got counted out by armour-suited figures whirling off of little doors with hammers; at the twelfth stroke, boyfriends standing under public clocks all over England shot back their cuffs, checked their watches and fumed. But those on-the-hour "dates" (yukky word) that you sew typists and shopgirls scurrying to keep were at least preferable to the ones green-linked in big diaries by the people who sat behind desks, who in their finicky, grapefruit-knife fashion divided the day into daisy quarter-hour segments and wanted you punctually in their waiting rooms at a quarter-to or a quarter-past.

Half-past ninth, then. So much for the clock, now what about the place? It did matter, for Maggie had to arrange her day. She didn't like to get up until she knew what she was getting up for.

Very definitely bed-sitterland. Wardrobe you could put to sea in, bedside kitchen chair flecked with whitewash, top-heavy chest of drawers, born to be second-hand, with soup-pan rings, burned into the polish. Chianti-bottle lamp on the floor, its flex tightly stretched across a jigsaw puzzle of bits of underfelt and offcuts from some other room's fitted carpet all curled at the edges like stale bread and butter, the fraying wires only just making it to the lopsided thirteen-amp socket in the

skirting of a hardboard wall. Maggie could tell it was hardboard without having to reach back and rap her knuckles on the scuffed patch of buff distemper above her pillow. A plaster frieze of melted icecream flowers dripped along the perimeter of the ceiling where it met three of the walls, but vanished where it met the fourth, the melted icecream blob of laurel leaves or whatever, that must have surrounded a central light-fitting at one time, had been unceremoniously scythed down the middle by the hardboard partition. Two rooms made out of one room. It was often so.

In fact it was always so, in Maggie's experience. She couldn't remember, in all her ten years in London, ever having been in a room, and most certainly she'd never lived in a room, that wasn't really half a room. Everywhere you went had been divided, chopped up, partitioned off, with all thin doors that you had to go through sideways, and T-shaped kitchenettes without any windows, and lavs where your elbows brushed the walls when you pulled your drawers up. The only wasted space was between the top of your head and the far-off ceiling with its loss of detail from some grand ballroom design of melted ice-cream grapes or melted ice-cream fleurs-de-lis, and that was only because the cowboy builders hadn't yet found a way of splitting rooms up horizontally as well as vertically.

It was like living in bloody Hongkong. Even the shops, or anyway the shops that Maggie used, had been sliced up and then vacuum-sealed. Like processed cheese, your average fair-sized grocer's having become a long thin laundrette, a long thin dry cleaner's, and a long thin mini-supermarket where the only way to squeeze between the checkout desk and the crates of long-life milk was to hold your carrier-bag of goodies at tit-level and breathe in. Even the police station where they'd taken her after her drowning, that was sliced up. The question had been reclaimed with roughly cemented breezeblocks from the dead end of a wide corridor. Even the Social Services day centre she had to go to, which wasn't in a clapped-out building at all but in a new one, a cluster of Portakabins so they would have thought they could easily expand as the need arose, kept splitting itself up like a flaming amoeba. Maggie really thought it was a bit much when the interview rooms in a sodding Portakabin had hardboard partitions down the middle. She had sat in one sliced-off compartment facing the woman who sat behind the desk, and at the other side of the hardboard with its poster of a pregnant woman, and a woman behind another desk, and facing this one, to complete the mirror image, had been a West Indian woman by the sound of her in the other sliced-off compartment. Maggie had been able to hear every whining word about how her man came home Saturday from that Rainbow Club and give her "this" — bunch of fives, presumably — because he went to your leisure but not to commit him when he have too much rum. V. biblical. Maggie could still remember the juicier bits from her school scripture lessons. And Adam knew his wife again; and she bare a son.

"What I'm urging you to do," the woman who sat behind the desk was saying (Maggie had christened her Miss Roberts, although she was a Mrs something-or-other in real life), is to take these leaflets and a copy of the adoption memorandum form home with you to go through at your leisure but not to commit yourself at this stage, because you've got all the time in the world."

"The usual nine months, actually," muttered Maggie, trying to give an example to make the woman keep her voice down. But Miss Roberts evidently had a lot of customers who didn't hear very well. She could no longer open her mouth without sounding as if she were trying to get through to a deaf old-age pensioner.

"Much longer than that, my dear, because no one can stampede you into making any final decision until six months after the baby is born, whatever you may have signed in the meanwhile. Now what I'm saying is that you could very well be in a much

different frame of mind after you've seen your baby and held it."

Own fault, Mags. Before taking refuge in this broken-down borough, she really ought to have checked that they had a full-time adoption counsellor with a proper office — all right, half an office, done — where you could sink in and out unseen. Miss Roberts doubled as one of a harassed scrum of social workers, so that Maggie had to take her turn with the tower-block depressives and other urban shellshock victims who daily streamed through the Portakabins. She could see herself being stared at, next visit, for if she could hear what was going on in the West Indian chick's cubicle, the West Indian chick could certainly hear what was going on in hers.

"Look, do you mind, this is my private business you're shouting from the rooftops," she looked at all thin doors that you had to go through sideways, and the duplicate Miss Roberts behind the other desk in the other side of the partition to hear her voice, which was her private property.

If Maggie ever had need of a passport, she hoped they would let her enter "Private person" as her profession.

So, then, the wardrobe that looked like a family tomb carved out of railway sleepers, the Junk City chest of drawers, the kitchen chair that had doubled as a painter's ladder: she certainly hadn't strayed out of her own social class last night, that was for sure. Not that that gave her much to go on. At one time if you were in bed-sitland, it usually meant Notting Hill, Paddington, Camden Town, no more than half a dozen West or North-West postal districts. These days it could be anywhere. Clapham for God's sake, she'd woken up in before now. She had even seen the wardrobe's twin brother as far out as Raynes Park. That was the only time she had ever gone home by Green Line bus — wearing, as she recalled, a borrowed black number with rather more cleavage than she had left, and the ritzy place with the royal-funeral-will that she'd found down the Portobello, on account of one of the faces she knocked around with had wangled an invite to the opening of another of those chrome-and-cocktail joints in Covent Garden. A right name she'd forgotten, but she'd definitely been wearing those on whatever day it had been the day before yesterday. Maggie tried never to wear the same knickers two days running, although it didn't necessarily follow that the ones she'd changed into had been rinsed out.

She was trying to remember where she was and she didn't even know what bloody day of the week it was. God, she must have given the vodka a right going-over last night.

Unexpectedly, like a shaft of sunlight in a cellar, his face flashed back into her mind. Sandy-haired, bugger, looked younger than he probably was, with the kind of crooked grin that didn't half fancy itself. Freelance journalist, so he claimed. (Oh, yes, Berwick Street market. Maggie liked to start her day either in the Half Moon itself or in the Leather Bottle opposite if for any reason she and the Half Moon were not on speaking terms.)

If it turned out that she was in somewhere like Streatham or the raty end of Wimbledon, and that melted icecream ceiling certainly did suggest one of the farther-flung Victorian suburbs, she could get herself together and leisure and make it to the Half Moon by opening time. Maybe waste a few minutes over a cup of coffee at the Nosh Bar first — it wouldn't do to be seen pacing up and down Half Moon Court like a Soho brass on the early trick while waiting for Sid the Squirrel to unlock the doors. But if she was in say Baron's Court, Kilburn,



Illustration by Michael Trevithick

North Ken, somewhere civilised, she could get back to Balmoral Gardens and do well, things for an hour or so before going out again. She was always telling people she had things to do at home and the opportunity to do them didn't come up nearly often enough, not that it was possible to pin Maggie down on what things there were to be done. Certainly not lining drawers with newspaper or getting a pillowcase of laundry together. Lying on the bed smoking, the same as she was doing now, was about the only thing when it came down to it.

The truth was that Maggie just liked going back to her room and being there. Within reason. And not for long periods.

Had she been home yesterday at any point? Well, take it in easy stages — was it home that she had set off from in the morning?

There was no traffic sounds, but what did that prove? You could be in the back doubles behind the Harrow Road and there would be no more noise than the middle of Epping Forest. And vice versa, she'd been wearing those on whatever day it had been the day before yesterday. Maggie tried never to wear the same knickers two days running, although it didn't necessarily follow that the ones she'd changed into had been rinsed out.

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There was no traffic sounds, but what did that prove? You could be in the back doubles behind the Harrow Road and there would be no more noise than the middle of Epping Forest. And vice versa, she'd been wearing those on whatever day it had been the day before yesterday. Maggie tried never to wear the same knickers two days running, although it didn't necessarily follow that the ones she'd changed into had been rinsed out.

She was trying to remember where she was and she didn't even know what bloody day of the week it was. God, she must have given the vodka a right going-over last night.

Unexpectedly, like a shaft of sunlight in a cellar, his face flashed back into her mind. Sandy-haired, bugger, looked younger than he probably was, with the kind of crooked grin that didn't half fancy itself. Freelance journalist, so he claimed. (Oh, yes, Berwick Street market. Maggie liked to start her day either in the Half Moon itself or in the Leather Bottle opposite if for any reason she and the Half Moon were not on speaking terms.)

If it turned out that she was in somewhere like Streatham or the raty end of Wimbledon, and that melted icecream ceiling certainly did suggest one of the farther-flung Victorian suburbs, she could get herself together and leisure and make it to the Half Moon by opening time. Maybe waste a few minutes over a cup of coffee at the Nosh Bar first — it wouldn't do to be seen pacing up and down Half Moon Court like a Soho brass on the early trick while waiting for Sid the Squirrel to unlock the doors. But if she was in say Baron's Court, Kilburn,

North Ken, somewhere civilised, she could get back to Balmoral Gardens and do well, things for an hour or so before going out again. She was always telling people she had things to do at home and the opportunity to do them didn't come up nearly often enough, not that it was possible to pin Maggie down on what things there were to be done. Certainly not lining drawers with newspaper or getting a pillowcase of laundry together. Lying on the bed smoking, the same as she was doing now, was about the only thing when it came down to it.

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Cheeky sod. Would it be possible, Maggie wondered, drawing angrily on her cigarette until sparks flew off it

And then it really did go blank.

This extract is taken from Maggie Miggins by Keith Waterhouse, published by Michael Joseph, price £6.95.







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dwari, and particularly the prostrate conifers such as the savin, *Juniperus sabina*, are in the top flight of very smothering. Stressing to gardeners is the bamboo *Phyllostachys puberula pumila*, about 3' and *A. pygmaea* about 1' high. They are charming plants, good for ground cover.

For some reason bamboos are very scarce in the trade. The reason may be that they are windbreaks. They produce new stems generously and thus give us free bamboo canes for staking our plants. When you think that the bamboo cane to

broad beans. Apply the appropriate spray. Ants are particularly plentiful this year so have an ant killer handy and use it before the ants can undermine and ruin the plants.

Sow biennial and perennial flowers. Sow beetroot, autumn and winter cabbages, carrots, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, perennial spinach, nurnips; also an early variety of pea, runner and other beans, early in the month.

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Super seats ■ Sliding comfort

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## Now for the Viking furniture invasion

Raping and pillaging is about to take place in the furniture trade. The Norwegians are out to prove that Scandinavian design is not all Danish teak and Swedish glass and are girding their loins to make a second Viking invasion — by container truck.

Having spent the first three days of this week in Norway as the guest of their Export Council I can tell you there are quite a few things to gird — well over 200 furniture manufacturers employing 8,500 people. The standards of workmanship and materials are high, so perhaps it is just as well for our own struggling industry that only one or two companies are sufficiently well organised to market their products effectively.

Their methods are worth studying. Norway has a 14 per cent inflation rate and the standard of living is high — the average annual wage is £7,000 — so production costs cannot be low. And

though making upholstery against a backdrop of fjords and mountains may be soothing for the workers, it does not make for cheap transport.

But the more go-ahead companies, instead of moaning about the high cost of the kroner and the low productivity of the workers, are overcoming first their production problems by staggering their hours, second their transport difficulties by making as much as possible pack flat and third the international competition by concentrating on one distinctive material — leather.

The use of leather is partly in response to the home demand for robust, easy to clean furniture — Norwegian children are not noted for their discipline — and partly because the bottom has dropped out of the low-priced market so all manufacturers are concentrating on quality.

No doubt this is due, as in this

country, to high living costs which result in a demand for longer-lasting furniture, but it may also be that 53 per cent of Norwegian women are wage-earners, so joint family incomes are high and 20 per cent of the people have second holiday houses. The working day is from 8.30 am to 4.30 pm, which gives a lot of scope for part-time work; when the husband comes home he can look after the children while his wife does an evening shift until 8.

Eskornes, one of the largest furniture manufacturers, took advantage of this social pattern by introducing flexible hours five years ago — and their productivity has gone up by nearly a third. Their drive into the United Kingdom market began three years ago and already their turnover, at trade prices, is £1m. Managing director Jens Petter Eskornes expects to double that figure within two years.

His marketing methods include providing one million catalogues to retailers this year, help with local advertising on a 50-50 basis and, when they have achieved certain levels of sales, free in-store displays, fully accessorized as in a living room which, as more retailers should

realize, is the only effective way to sell furniture.

His catalogue includes several leather suites which come in the typical Norwegian groups of matching three-seater, two-seater and single chair from about £1,000, but one of his greatest successes in the world markets had been the Stressless reclining chair, originally made on a metal base and now on an even more handsome stained beech.

There is no ugly mechanism to mar the lines and the chair adjusts from upright to almost horizontal by a slight shifting of the body weight. It is so comfortable that, with the footstool, it could even be used to put up an overnight guest. It comes in seven shades of standard leather at £465 for the set and three shades of specially soft Battek leather at £490. For information on the range contact Eskornes, 1 Barrett Road, Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey (telephone Bookham 55150).

If other Norwegian companies are to do as well in the UK, which is regarded as a conservative market, they must learn from Eskornes and specialize. Westnora is the umbrella name for several manufacturers also making a determined thrust into Britain and they have two of their country's most brilliant designers — the young Peter Opsvik and Norway's eminence grise of furniture design, Ingmar Relling.

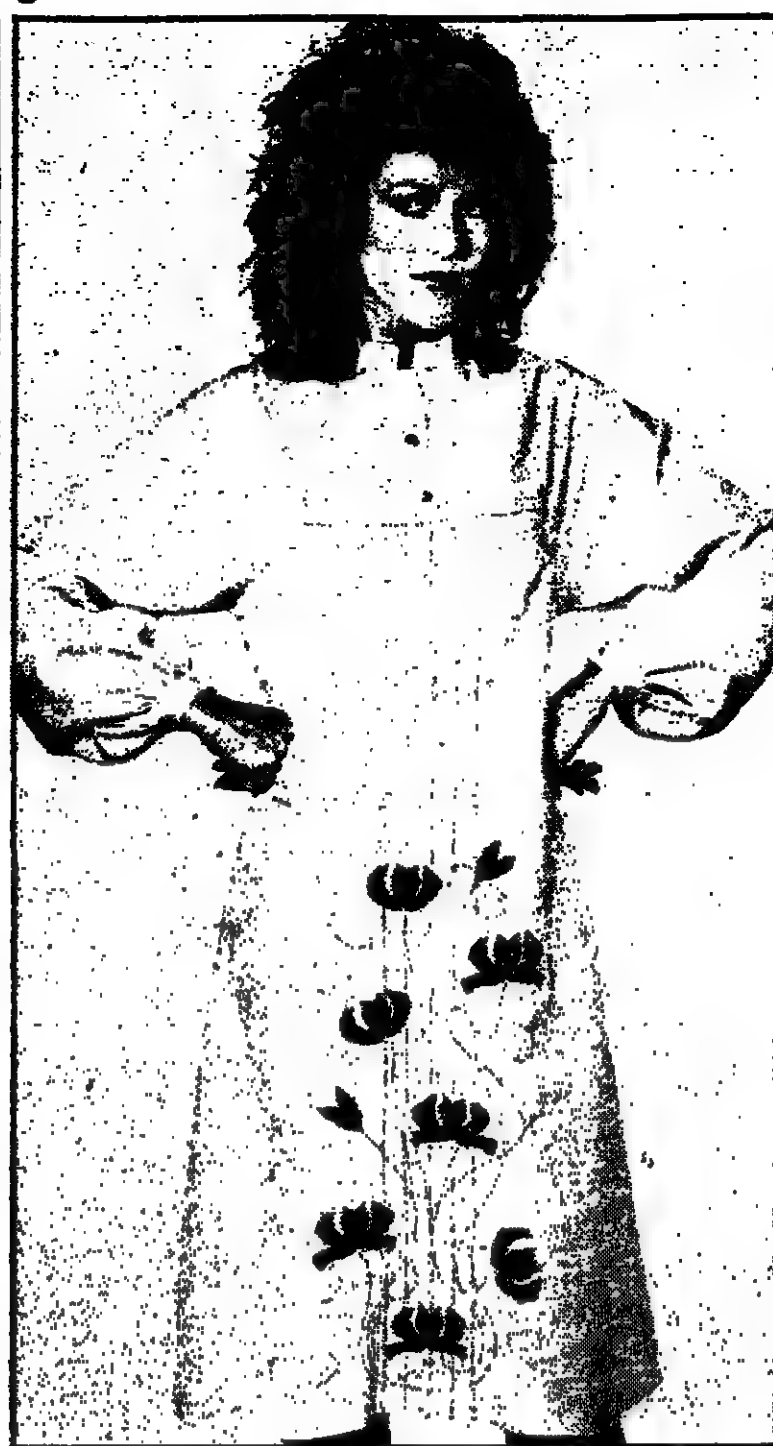
Peter Opsvik is the first Scandinavian designer to concentrate on ergonomics and all his work is now channelled into designs for the support of the spine — developments of the Balans chair, which holds the body upright in a semi-kneeling position (first reported on this page on February 7).

As I commented when I first tried the chair, the unusual shape is surprisingly supportive, but the height was limiting for office workers. An adjustable version is now being developed and will soon be available here. The chair has already been sold to hospitals in this country as it has been proved to help sufferers from back pain and as it comes in a flat, ready-to-assemble pack, it is easily mailed. More details and leaflets from The Back Chair Company, South Chalfont, Herts, East Sussex. 0273 400 720.

So much for practicality. But if style plus comfort is your criterion, you must look at the designs of Ingmar Relling. His Tiana chair, designed in 1967, has won several international awards and is among the classics of modern design now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The latest version, Flex, in 12 colours of leather, is a folding style with similar lines and the high back version is one of the most comfortable of all the chairs I tested. You can try it at Alfred House, 18 Verney Road, London, SE16. Ask for Jo Churchill, 01-639 8746.

If Norwegian manufacturers concentrate on the qualities which set them apart from the rest of Scandinavia — the combination of technical inventiveness, durability and comfort — there is undoubtedly a place for them in the market. For their prices are not excessive. Three-seater sofas are from about £395.

The rest of Scandinavia is rather condescending about Norway and there is a saying that furniture should be made by the Swedes, marketed by the Danes and sold to the Norwegians, whose oil-money makes them an easy target. I have a feeling that saying will rapidly be proved an old troll's tale.



## Silken style: the secret is simplicity

As silk is this season's fashion favourite, those in search of something for a special occasion may like to look at the work of Kate Rumens, whose exhibition of embroidered and appliquéd silk dresses and separates opened at Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, London, SW5, this week.

She specializes in high quality silks — crepe de chine blouses, silk twill skirts, raw silk dresses. And while she enjoys designing what she describes as "airy fairy" carnival clothes (a navy shiny satin skirt appliquéd with ivory with an underskirt of caramel satin pleats, for instance) she also has an extremely successful range of simple shapes, beautifully embroidered, that can be made to order and sent anywhere.

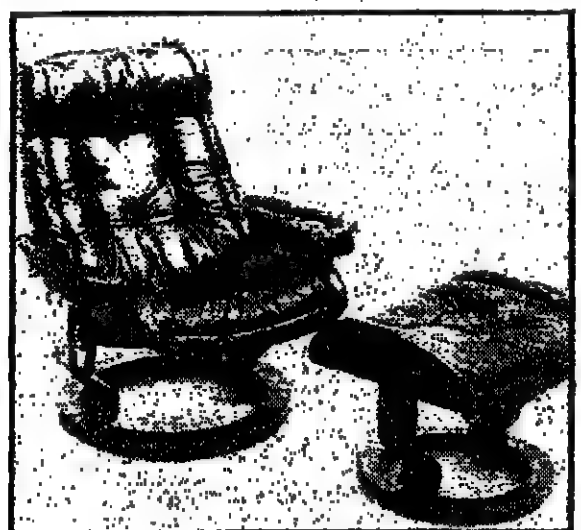
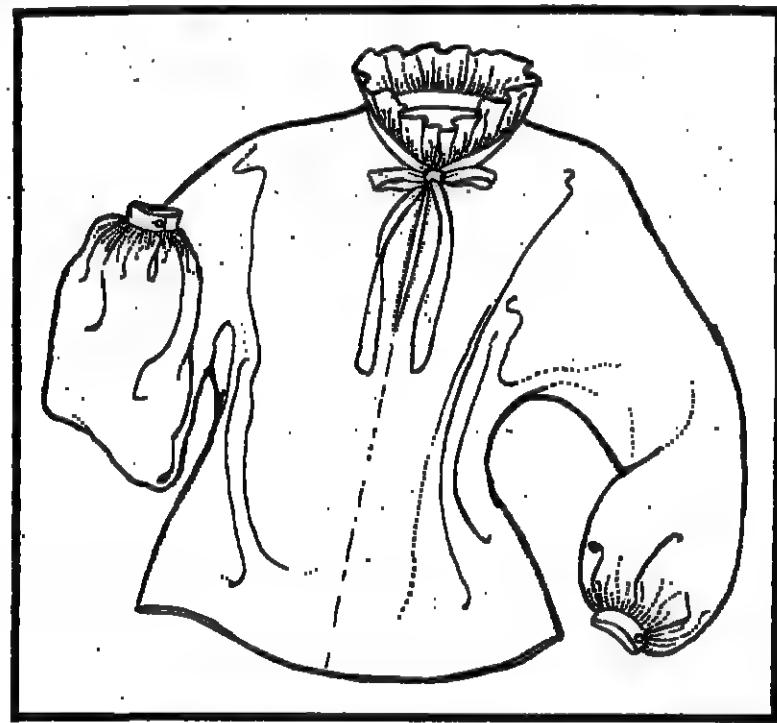
These included the cream raw silk dress illustrated, with a panel of embroidery and appliqué down the front, £55, and a lined, wrap-over skirt in the same heavy silk, with one simple line of embroidery outlining the wrap, £38. This is worn with an ivory crepe de chine blouse with a ruffled collar, £40.

Shadow appliqué — where the colour is applied to the back of the silk and shows through like a delicate watercolour — is used on a white silk twill skirt with an elasticated waist (no fitting problems). This can be teamed with one of three blouses with a choice of pie-trill collar, mandarin or pierrot. In each case a sash in the same colour as the appliqué joins the skirt and blouse. £82 the set.

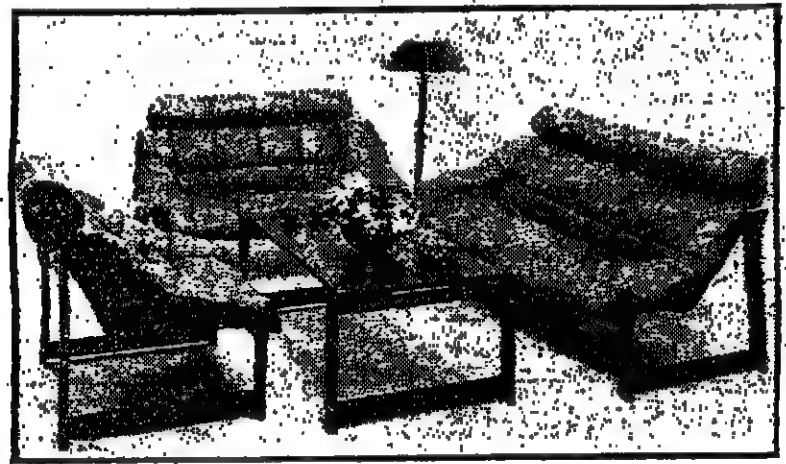
Every item is completely handmade and beautifully finished and the range is available through Living Art until the exhibition closes on June 20. They are open Tuesday to Friday 11 am to 7 pm, Saturday 10 am to 4 pm, closed 1.15 pm to 2 pm each day. Special commissions can be arranged with Kate Rumens at 18 St Quentin Avenue, London W10 6NU, telephone 01-969 1078.

**Above:**  
Easy-fitting dress to flatter many figure types is in cream raw silk with rows of toning embroidery and braid and coffee coloured applique, £55.  
Also available without the applique, £45.  
Both by Kate Rumens at Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, London SW5.  
Any size to order.

**Right:**  
Hand-made white crepe de chine blouse with ruffled neck, £40 by Kate Rumens at Living Art.



Above: A specially soft Battek grained leather is used for the Eskornes Stressless Royale armchair, which adjusts from sitting to reclining positions by the movement of the body. £395, footstool £95. Both from Houndstitch Warehouse, M. B. Design, Croydon and Inter-Dec, Redruth, Cornwall.



Top left: Flex, a folding chair with three seating positions, is the latest variation on the theme by designer Ingmar Relling, who created the award-winning chair, Tiana, above left, now in the V & A Museum. Tiana £264.55 is available at Maples, Charles Page Interiors, Swiss Cottage and Edwards, Indesign, Chester; Hatchetts, Totnes, Devon. Flex £331.90 to

order through Alfred House, 18 Verney Road, London SE16. Both are by Westnora Furniture. Above right: The new, softly folded look in furniture, translated into leather and deer, reddish-brown Jostabak wood from Brazil. Armchair £295, two-seater £395, three-seater £525. Called Amazon by Eskornes from Houndstitch Warehouse, London, Hull and Glasgow.



Two royal wedding samplers to embroider. Left, by Mary Gostelow in stranded cotton on linen, £7.59. Above, by The Colleshill Collection, in wool on canvas, £14.95.

## These stitches carry royal approval

There is still time, even for the least galvanized needlewoman, to embroider a memento of the royal wedding, so here, from a fileful of designs varying from the attractive to the atrocious, are two of the best for your consideration.

The first is a cross-stitch sampler designed by Mary Gostelow, whose Glamis Castle sampler offered on this page last August, was accepted as a birthday gift by the Queen Mother.

The new wedding sampler measures 10in x 5 1/2in and is one of the few "souvenir textiles" officially permitted to include the royal cypher. The Prince of Wales's feathers are worked in blue, with a matching border of flowers and the crown and lions rampant in gold, with national emblems in purple, pinks and green. The wording is in dark blue.

The kit includes fabric, stranded

cottons, needle and a colour photograph, instructions for the stitches and for incorporating your own initials. It costs £7.59, including p & p from Sew-a-Sampler, 43 Milton Abbas, Blandford, Dorset.

The second is from the Colleshill Collection, whose designers are graduates of the Royal School of Needlework and the London Central School of Arts. Their sampler shows a double gold ring 1 1/2in across, encircling the national emblems embroidered on deep purple. In the centre are the Prince of Wales's feathers and St Paul's Cathedral. The background is light purple.

The pack contains the double thread canvas, 10 stitches to the inch, needle, all the necessary wools, colour picture and instructions. £14.95, including p & p, from The Colleshill Collection, Ash Cottage, Colleshill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire HP7 0LE.

By Caren Meyer

Only after acquiring a telephone answering machine did I discover its most useful function. At last I'm able to have a bath without flooding my flat.

Like bread falling buttered-side down, the phone invariably rings while you're wallowing. But the days of dolphin leaps are over. Nowadays I mop myself — not the floor — then discover who rang while I was soap bubbling.

This unexpected bonus does not apply to loathers of answering machines. They simply hang up when they hear my ghost voice and inform me later: "I hate your thing and refuse to speak to it." Luckily they are few and even some of them overcome their aversion when they want something badly enough.

Although I splurged out on my machine for potential business reasons, it is my personal life that has gained a sparkling new dimension. No longer am I deprived of the knowledge that someone — or two or three — sought my company, advice and/or solace while I was gallivanting elsewhere.

I need not even return home to find that out: in the bowels of my handbag I now carry a bleeper the size of a cigarette packet. And from anywhere — King's Cross or Kuala Lumpur — I can ring home, fish out my bleeper, and thus monitor by remote control who rang me and why.

"You have unlimited time to speak to my machine", my ghost voice encourages my callers. British Telecom — do smile!

Initially, like equally redundant colleagues, I rushed off to Harrods, dazzled by a £150 machine, cheapest bleeper model on the market. Unlike them, I didn't buy it. A mere 30 seconds for callers to record who they are and what they want? Add a hesitation here, a suitable phrase dredging there — and even brevity is

cut off in mid-stream. Not for me, I decided. I want to keep my friends, not alienate them.

This began my search for the best buy. When I'd finished, I was three months older and, even, the slickest salesman could no longer bamboozle me. They don't come any slicker than in this particular jungle of red tape, ludicrous lies, foul play, idiocies and blatant misrepresentation.

Shop assistant: "This model, Madam, gives off a bleeping tone when you record a conversation. It's got to do that. GPO regulations." Absolute rubbish. Model manufactured in America. Regulations applicable to their country, not ours.

Stockist: "That model? Not available anywhere because it's not GPO-approved." Utter nonsense. Next stockist has it. Wants to know how many I require. "I might reduce the price if worth my while."

Distributor: "You want a GPO-approved model? Costs you £100 more than the non-approved version and there's really no difference between the two. Why bother?"

Why indeed? The relevant half of the GPO, now known as British Telecom, couldn't care a fig about the excellence of your machine or who services it when it goes wrong. They don't even care if you explode — as long as it doesn't blow up the local exchange as well.

There are dozens of models on the market NOT approved by British Telecom — simply because they're still waiting in the testing queue.

I finally bought a non-certified model after carefully weighing up its merits versus the risk of British Telecom's wrath. Four weeks later my model received their seal of approval.

The risk wasn't enormous. "Do I buy a non-approved machine and go to prison?" I asked British Telecom. An evasive waffle. Actually no such penal law exists. You can't even be fined.

British Telecom phrased it thus: "If we know you've got a non-certified

model, we test that via the local exchange, then ask you to remove the offending article. If you don't, we insist. How? We have the power to disconnect your telephone."

How many people have thus saved on phone bills? No figures available. Very few, I gather.

It's only since April 1980 that we've been allowed to buy instead of rent telephone answering machines. Approved ones, naturally. Yet I know some highly respectable people who've owned a machine for many years. But since that grand gesture just over a year ago, the market has been flooded with machines, approved and non-approved.

Only innocents like me, certainly not British Telecom, care about the relative merits of one machine over another. As everybody in the industry totally exaggerates the virtue of the machine they stock, the best machine is always the one belonging to whoever you last spoke to. And price variations are ludicrous.

All this produces not only stalemate, but exhaustion, helplessness and apoplexy.

But wait. Who came riding up like a knight on a charger, just when I'd decided I'd give the whole idea up? A monthly magazine called *What to Buy For Business*. No adverts at all, on subscription only. Containing what I can only call an explosive exposure of the telephone answering machine industry, the frankness of which made me write to its editor "I've fallen in love with you unseen."

This is what I read: "The telephone answering market is not just competitive, it is also nasty into the bargain... We have never come across a field where sales rely quite so heavily on passing false or unpleasant information... false claims about inadequacies in rivals' models... complete misstatements of fact, deliberate or otherwise... Rivals accused of being about to go bust or of being dishonest and of just about every sin short of murdering their grandmothers... A lot of nonsense is

talked by both approved and non-approved suppliers as to what Post Office approval actually means... Pirates dismiss all the modifications that approved suppliers must make as worthless... A lot of unapproved machines have a much better overall pedigree than a lot of approved brands."

More? Certainly. "The myth needs destroying that the Post Office has roving squads of pirate spotters, eager to seek revenge on those who dare to put unapproved equipment on the line... Under normal circumstances the PO will never find out... PO engineers are, for all their virtues, not known for their incorruptibility... A lot of cant is talked by approved suppliers, and some of the worst comes from yesterday's pirates who have just passed the test to become honest suppliers..."

More delight in the next nine pages. There, just like *Which?* were tables showing all those familiar dots and columns denoting what technical features the 74 machines in the survey had and didn't have, adding *Which?*, a pithy summing up of the merits or otherwise of each machine.

This was my breakthrough after three frustrating months. Curiously enough I had independently come to the conclusion that one of the magazine's "Best Buys" among the bleeper machines was the very one I wanted — the Record a Call 90A. My hesitation had only been due to the fact that it was not certified. Armed with the magazine's equally firm conviction that this mattered not a jot, I set forth to buy it.

And found yet another hurdle. Who would sell it cheapest yet inspire sufficient confidence of after-sale service? I rang the magazine to plead for advice. "Cheapest price in Shepherd's Bush, but supplier not mentioned in your survey. Also available in Regent Street firm you did mention, but more expensive there. Where should I go?"

A charming voice the other end made me decide to plump for Regent Street.

And thus came to pass my first ever barter by phone. Mr W. in Regent Street said the price for the machine I wanted was £310.35. I said in Shepherd's Bush they'd quoted me £275. Mr W. said he'd wanted to consult his managing director. He'd ring me back. He did. The price had dropped to £280.60.

I said I'd think about it. Mr W. said he'd ring back in the morning. He didn't. I rang him. He was out. His managing director Mr H. apologized profusely for that discourtesy. "What could he do for me?"

"I can get the machine for £275 in Shepherd's Bush."

Mr H. pondered the matter, then decreed "All right, we'll make it £276." I said "I'll have it. I'll ring you when I know which evening to instal it."

Mr H. thought that was it. So did I. Until someone mentioned there had been a sale on in Edgeware Road. The price there — £250.

So I bought my machine in Edgeware Road, then rang Mr H. in Regent Street to break the nasty news. Mr H. wasn't in. Mr W. wasn't in. Mr E. was. I told him my apologetic tale and when I'd finished, Mr B. said "Can't you take your machine back to Edgeware Road?" But why? "Because we might be able to match the price you paid..."

PS. In spite of inflation the cost of my "illegal" machine has dropped by £25 since I bought it in the same shop three months ago. The newly-approved version? That's £37.50 more than I paid originally.

PPS. A fellow journalist with a machine of his own said: "You bought a bleeper one? Do you realize how dangerous that is? If someone manages to obtain a bleeper with your own frequency, he can then listen to all your incoming calls." True, I said. "But until I join M15 that won't matter."

The other best buys recommended by What to Buy For Business were the Answercall Director (bleeper) and the Answercall Executive (non-bleeper).





You do not have to take it seriously, with back packs, maps and compasses. Just buy a pair of boots and walk. It is the most relaxing thing in the world.

**Rupert Morris**

THEY RNR DHO



# The fiercest fish live on dry land

Number of items	Percentage of correct responses
10	92
20	93
30	94
40	94
50	94
60	94
70	94
80	94
90	94
100	94









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## SEVEN PER CENT FULL STOP

More fouling up of the public services and public revenues can now be expected, but in spite of that there is much encouragement to be drawn from the Government's refusal to be pushed beyond its 6 per cent cash limit for the pay increase of the civil service. Pay is a very large component in total public expenditure. The huge inflation of its cost in the first year of this Government's life is one of its economic intentions. If it cannot bring that item under control it cannot make good the rest. The 7 per cent offer to civil servants was tight, but in the circumstances and in the light of movement in their pay over the previous two years it was fair, and so it must have seemed to most wage-earners and to two and a half million unemployed. It is decidedly in the public interest that ministers should stand by that judgment and resist the sectional aggression of its employees.

It is in the public interest for another reason too. Many strikes and forms of disruption short of that cost the strikers little though they may cost the

employer, or his customers, or the random public, much. Yet it has come to be assumed as part of the rules of the game that if people withdraw their labour they are entitled to be given something for their trouble before they go back. There have been some recent salary exceptions. It would be a good thing if another exception were made of the civil servants, whose disruptive tactics so far have been devised so as to require very little sacrifice on their part while doing much temporary and some permanent damage to the public revenues, and imposing acute inconvenience on some travellers and shippers and other classes of victims. It is too easy, by a strike or its variants, to do great harm to others at very little hurt to oneself. To be automatically recompensed at the end of it is asking too much.

The reputedly moderate leaders of the civil service unions have been given to consistently immoderate language from the beginning of this dispute. Mr Kendall yesterday talked of a gross insult (being told for the twentieth time that 7 per cent is

the limit) and of ministers attacked by malice and irresponsibility. That is playing to the militants. The momentum of self-righteous injury now dictates at the least a phase in which these securely positioned employees of the state take it out of the unemployed by disrupting their payments, and out of those newly eligible for child benefit. They will not easily convince their victims that it is all the fault of the Thatcher government.

If the leaders of these unions are the moderates they profess to be, instead of recommending wider strikes they should now be looking forward to the moment to advise their members that this is a government that means what it says in a matter of this kind, that 7 per cent is all that is going and that they must content themselves with the more important objective of getting the best pay fixing arrangements for the future that they can — something about which ministers are showing a fairly open mind. If the union leaders lack the confidence to do that on their own authority, let them ballot their members.

## THE FRENCH LEFT LINES UP

This week's agreement between the Socialists and the Communists in France is remarkable not so much for what it is as for what it is not. The agreement provides for a system of withdrawals between the two rounds of the parliamentary elections by which the candidate of the party which is less likely to win stands down in favour of the candidate of the other one; and it contains a list of policy issues on which the two parties agree, mainly in such areas as job creation and the length of the working week. But it stops well short of being a joint programme of government of the sort which the two parties have had in the past, and it leaves out altogether a number of critical issues on which they have not been able to agree — among them the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Poland, the Soviet SS20 missiles, the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, and the extent of the nationalizations that should be carried out in France. Most important of all, there is no commitment to having Communists in any government that is formed after the elections.

The Communists have been insisting on being in the government, and would have liked a more far-reaching agreement. But the Socialists have been in much the stronger position since the poor showing of M

Marchais in the presidential election and the subsequent victory of M Mitterrand. The latest polls suggest that they will continue on this wave of success in the parliamentary elections, to be held on June 14 and 21, and will win a large number of new seats, many of them from the Communists. So they have virtually been able to dictate terms to the Communists. The agreement that has now been reached enables them to claim that they are indeed committed to the unity of the left, which they need if they are to pick up votes on their left. But it also shows that they are not in this case the Communists, which will help them to win votes in the centre.

President Mitterrand and his Socialist colleagues will, therefore, only after the elections have to decide on the question of whether or not to have Communists in the government. Much will depend on the outcome of the elections and the relative strengths of the various parties. Basically, M Mitterrand needs a majority that he can count on in the National Assembly, and the assumption is that the Socialists will not win an overall majority on their own — though there have been suggestions in the past few days that they might even achieve that. But the stronger the Socialists emerge from the elections — even without win-

ning an overall majority — the greater their freedom of action will be; and it is not inconceivable that they might be able to put together a government without the Communists, by attracting support from the centre.

The advantages of this would be obvious. It would free M Mitterrand and his Government from the need to take any account of Communist policies; and it would be a great relief to France's friends and allies. The new French government would probably be something like the present one, moderately leftist. But there is another point of view, which will presumably be put forward in any discussions on the issue. The Socialists, which will help them to win votes in the centre.

This is that M Mitterrand would do better to have the Communists inside the government rather than outside because they would then be less likely to cause trouble. Inside the government, with a few relatively unimportant positions, they would be inhibited from attacking the government or stirring up industrial unrest. Outside, they would be free to criticize the Socialists for selling out the working class, and they might recover the popular support they have lost. However, M Mitterrand should be wary of this argument, particularly in view of the opportunistic record of the French Communist Party.

## A SENTENCE TO MATCH THE CRIME

In passing a sentence of life imprisonment on the armed robber who shot Police Constable Olds, Mr Justice Skinner has taken some of the sting from the immediate and perhaps over-hasty reaction to the jury's verdict that Stuart Blackstock had not been guilty of attempted murder, the main charge against him. Far from being worthy of criticism, the jury's finding appears to demonstrate (we do not, of course, know details of their deliberations and motives) that they took their duty seriously, and based their decision on the evidence as they saw it, and not on their, or anyone else's, emotions. Their verdicts, though not the most obvious, were perfectly proper for them to have reached.

The public's and the police's initial shock was understandable. Here was a man who had set out on a criminal enterprise with a loaded revolver. It may be that he did not use it, or mean to use it, and hoped he would not have to use it. But that cannot be an excuse, moral or legal. He must at least have contemplated firing it if things went wrong — an uncooperative

shopkeeper, or an intervening third person, whether policeman or not.

Apart from murder itself (where there are often extenuating circumstances) no crime so revolts the public as that of shooting an unarmed policeman dead. It is right that such a crime should attract the most severe sentences of imprisonment. It does not much matter whether it is classed as attempted murder, or an apparently lesser offence, provided that the sentence can fit the circumstances of the crime. But it must be ensured that a sufficiently wide range of appropriate charges is available. Otherwise there is a danger that those who attack the police may get off lightly, or altogether.

Blackstock was convicted of wounding with intent to resist arrest, a crime found in the Offences against the Person Act of 1861, which has up to now escaped repeal. Last year, however, the Criminal Law Revision Committee, in the course of a comprehensive review of all the law, from murder down to common assault, on crimes against the person, recommended that a number of offences

under the 1861 Act should be simplified and redefined. Fortunately, nothing has yet been done to implement the report, for a change in the law according to the committee's proposals would benefit future Blackstocks.

The committee recommended the replacement of the Victorian definition with "causing serious injury with intent to cause serious injury", still punishable, however, with life imprisonment. No mention is made of resisting arrest. The jury's approach to the charge of attempted murder shows how difficult it is to predict the result when the question of intent is in issue. A jury trying the proposed new crime might be tempted to convict on the lesser charge of "causing serious injury recklessly", carrying only five years as its maximum.

The 1861 definition made it clear that the intent to resist arrest was usually easy to prove — would be enough to bring a wounding within the most serious category, that punishable with life imprisonment. If the law is to be modernized, that element of it must be retained.

## MOPPING UP THE BROADS

Drained fens make exceptionally productive farmland. As landscapes, they are uninspiring. They no longer support the distinctive flora and fauna of the wetlands, like the fen orchid, the bittern and the swallowtail butterfly. The process of draining still goes on, though more slowly now, in the remnants of the fens and the semi-drained marshy pastures which, although partially cultivated, preserve much of the traditional character of the East Anglian landscape, and give refuge to fenland animals and vegetation in their network of dykes. The largest remaining stretch of such land, Halvergate Marshes, is now under threat of being turned into dull, dry prairie.

The economics of drainage are less straightforward than they used to be. Grants from the Ministry of Agriculture are available to encourage such projects. The Halvergate pila would normally attract a grant of almost one million pounds, or half of its cost, and would not promise a worthwhile return without it. But the plan has aroused loud protests, and

yesterday the Norfolk Broads Authority decided not to give its approval without a further attempt to reach a more satisfactory compromise with the body representing local farming interests which has proposed the scheme. Before the Minister finally decides about a grant, opponents including the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Countryside Commission want a public inquiry into its consequences and its predicted profits.

The marshes lie between the Yare and the Bure, the two main rivers of the Broads, where they flow towards their confluence at Yarmouth. They are not the last large area of their kind, and others are at least as important as habitats for wildlife. But, extending over nearly 6,000 acres, they are the largest single such area, and the effect such places make on the observer has much to do with the impression of space. The Nature Conservancy Council believes that wide areas of grazing marshland outside its Broads reserves are needed to safeguard the threatened local species.

The competition between farm-

ing, conservation and recreation is as acute in the Norfolk Broads as it is anywhere in the country. The departmental division in Whitehall between Environment and Agriculture makes it difficult for governments to balance the weight of these interests. Not only in the Broads, but also up on the moors and in lowland hedgerows, the distribution of grants for "improvements" of dubious benefit except in the distorted farm pricing system of the EEC goes ahead with only cursory regard to environmental factors. The fate of Halvergate Marshes would probably have been settled as a matter of routine and without publicity if the Government had not agreed quite recently to seek comments on such proposals from the Norfolk Broads Authority, which has for 20 years been a kind of National Park Authority in waiting. The case shows how important it is to have a body able actively to defend conservation interests in the Broads, and also of ensuring that controversial agricultural schemes involving major public subsidies can regularly be scrutinized by public inquiries able to consider both profitability and environmental effects.

## Liberals' view of Social Democrats

From the Chairman of the Liberal Party

Sir, I should be unwise to comment too directly upon Tom Ellis's timely warning in this Social Democratic column (June 5) not to import the habitually partisan style of Labour Party politics into their dealings with the Liberal Party.

In both parties, and in their wider support, there is almost unanimous acceptance that an alliance is essential in the interests of the nation. It is also the only way to take full advantage of immense latent support in the electorate. But building an effective and credible alliance is going to require a degree of sustained good will, good faith and forbearance unparalleled between two distinctive political parties even in wartime. Nor will it be sufficient to seek to establish a formal alliance principally at national level. The key to success lies at the local level. It is there that the strength of our two parties must be brought to bear.

As regards the Liberal Party it must be absolutely clear that the national leadership cannot and will not try to dictate local decisions. We can do no more than offer guidance, if asked, and seek to establish a framework of nationally acceptable procedures within which local decisions can be made and, hopefully, local collaboration will flourish.

It really does not help to speculate about the total number of seats each party is going to fight at the next general election. The overall result is much more important. The fact that we shall have "first refusal" of the next by-election after Warrington certainly does not mean that we have agreed to divide the country equally between us.

The first priority is rather to establish our common aims and to declare our determination together to offer the electorate not only policies for national recovery but also by example a style of politics engendering a spirit of unity and common purpose in the nation. Without this spirit the most ingenious policies for recovery will fail.

One of those ministers who would have been happy without it or would have wished to emancipate it. Of course the Chiefs of Staff have difficulty in presenting agreed advice in the course of urgent reviews of defence policy involving major changes in the shape and size of the Services, and their reactions may cause irritation. But a wise minister knows how to make the best use of those reactions in judicious questions put to the

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## Adjustment to Chiefs of Staff powers

From the Chairman of the Royal Air Force Sir William F. Dickson

Sir, Most reluctantly I feel compelled to write to you again on the subject of defence. I can understand the feelings of some of your readers: he is old, out of date and out of touch. Why not lie down and leave it to those who serve today? But they are not free to speak. So someone like myself has to decide whether the strong views you express on defence organisation need to be challenged. I think they do.

I refer to the leader that appeared on June 2 under the title "Time to say goodbye Buggies". It started by commending the Government's recent ministerial adjustments within the Ministry of Defence, but it went on to urge the Prime Minister to "finish the job" while she "had the chance".

The job it saw was to suppress the pressures of the Service Staffs and the voice of their chiefs by giving greater power to the Chief of the Defence Staff. This may sound like a logical conclusion, but it is not as easy as that, and since you mention surgery I would remind you that drastic and over-ambitious surgery is not always the answer. It can finish the patient as well as the job.

What is at risk is the invaluable asset which our constitution has in its Chiefs of Staff Committee and its supporting organization. It was the concept of Lord Hankey. It proved its value in the war and subsequently and it is a model which most democracies have copied.

Bringing together the expertise of the three Services and the functions of sea, land and air power and it forges and submits joint military advice to the Government. The strength and value of the Chiefs of Staff Committee is that jointly and individually they are responsible for carrying out the advice they present.

I have served closely under nine Ministers of Defence and from Churchill onwards there was not one who did not value and respect the Chiefs of Staff Committee. They grumbled, they argued with it and often overruled it, but there was no one of those ministers who would have been happy without it or would have wished to emancipate it.

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# Business News

THE TIMES June 6 1981

**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 546.3 down 9.3  
FT Clites 64.94 down 1.11

**Sterling**  
\$ 1.9290 down 120 pts  
Index 93.8 down 1.0

**Dollar**  
Index 110.2 up 1.0  
DM2.4155 up 45 pts

**Gold**  
5461.50 up 51

**Money**  
3 mth sterling 131-131  
3 mth Euro \$ 181-181  
6 mth Euro \$ 171-171

## IN BRIEF

### Savoy bid extended two weeks

Trusthouse Forte's £66.7m bid for the Savoy Hotel has been extended a fortnight to June 9 and will not now be increased. Shares of both groups dropped 1p yesterday following the paper bid matching the 188p market price of Savoy A shares and worth £11.8 per high-voting B share, against the cash alternative of 190p and £11.23 for the two classes, worth £57.3m.

THF could have kept its offer open until July 12, but brought the closing date forward hoping to flush out acceptances from holders up to now hoping for a better offer. With its own stakes, those of the Kuwaiti Investment Office and a handful of other investors, THF has 60.7 per cent of the A shares but only 37.3 per cent of the total votes. Savoy directors have around 35 per cent of the vote.

If the bid fails, THF will hang on to its stake, a spokesman said yesterday.

**Miners vote today**  
Striking United States coal miners vote today on a new contract, and a crucial factor will be the conduct of United Mine Workers leaders during the cumbersome ratification process. The procedure lasts 10 days and includes explanatory meetings, a thinking period and a vote.

**Bank signs China pact**  
Nordic Bank, the London-based consortium, has signed an agreement with the China International Trust and Commerce Corporation to promote cooperation between Chinese local authorities and other institutions and commercial groups in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

**Home-building falls**  
Housebuilding starts were 12,700 in April compared with 14,500 a year ago, according to the provisional figures published by the Department of the Environment. But in the three months to April, they were eight per cent higher than the previous quarter and private starts have risen by about 20 per cent compared with same period last year.

**Banks change meeting**  
The 19-member task force of international banks considering the restructuring of Poland's 1981 commercial debt has changed its next meeting from June 17 to June 24 to allow United States banks more time for discussion.

**Japan's taxes fall short**  
Japanese tax revenues in fiscal 1980, are expected to have fallen short of the budgeted amount for the first time in six years, The Finance Ministry said tax revenue in April totalled ¥23,410,000m, 86.3 per cent of the target. May revenue still to be counted.

**Modest oil increase**  
Norway's oil and gas production is expected to show only a modest increase in the next 10 years, to between 60 and 70 million tons a year, Mr Arvid Johanson, Minister for petroleum and energy, said. Meanwhile, his department confirmed that area 31, off Bergen, holds more than all the other Norway's oil and gas production.

**Glass strike ends**  
The six-week strike by 870 workers at the United Glass factory at St Helens, Lancashire, was called off yesterday after an agreement over new working practices and redundancies.

**Wall Street**  
The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 993.79, up 7.05 on Wall Street yesterday. The S-SDR exchange rate was 1.14400 while the £-SDR rate was 0.593823.

**PRICE CHANGES**

**Rises**

Brit Borneo	10p to 285p	Myson Gp	17p to 64p
Comm Bk of Syd	20p to 380p	Polly Peck	15p to 275p
Blit Circle	8p to 46p	Sum All	14p to 84p
Haden Carrier	11p to 35p	Steel Rock	15p to 315p
Harden Mson	11p to 23p	Unit Scient	8p to 42p

**Falls**

BP	14p to 360p	Plessey	11p to 310p
CEC	18p to 680p	Racal Elect	11p to 350p
ICI	14p to 270p	Royal	11p to 350p
Cawoods	21p to 212p	Stock Conv	11p to 350p
MEPC	12p to 218p	Thera	14p to 368p

## BNOC cuts North Sea oil price by \$2 a barrel

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent



Mr Philip Shelbourne, BNOC chief, \$2 price cut disappoints oil companies.

A proposal to cut the price of North Sea oil by \$2 a barrel to around \$37.1 a barrel from July 1 met a cool response from the oil industry yesterday.

A spokesman for BP described it as insufficient in view of the present glut on the world market. He said a further cutback in Forties production would have to be considered.

Mr Ian Walker, chief executive of BP Oil International, said in a BBC radio interview that the price of North Sea oil should be cut by around \$5 a barrel to bring it into line with international market conditions. Both Mexico and Ecuador this week have announced price cuts of \$4 a barrel and there had been widespread speculation that the United Kingdom would soon follow suit.

Some observers feel that the British National Oil Corporation may have been reluctant to go for any reduction at all in price, on the grounds that it had previously held the United Kingdom price down when world oil prices were very strong.

### Bank Governor says pound still strong

From Frank Vogt, Lausanne, June 5.

Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, said today that he has not been surprised by the currency market's reaction to the pound's recent fall.

He said that the pound's fall was a result of a combination of factors, including the fact that the pound had been overvalued for some time.

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### Markets preoccupied by interest rates

By Our Financial Staff

While the dollar again made all the running in foreign exchange markets with its index against a basket of currencies rising a further 1.0, the three-month interbank rate, the main price-setting instrument in domestic United Kingdom markets, was with the likely course of interest rates.

Although day-to-day money remained in cheap supply, period rates in the money markets rose sharply. The three-month interbank rate, the main price-setting instrument in domestic United Kingdom markets, was with the likely course of interest rates.

reduction in the price to restore their competitiveness in international markets and their profitability.

But it seems highly unlikely that the British Government would be happy with a larger reduction in the North Sea price while sterling is under so much pressure.

As it is, the Government's oil revenue actually may benefit on balance, with the fall in the dollar price being more than offset by the increased value of those dollars in terms of sterling.

Oil prices have been under considerable downward pressure for some months as demand, particularly from the industrialised countries, has fallen away in the face of recession.

Despite the glut, the more hawkish members of OPEC, particularly some African producers, have been highly reluctant to cut prices.

The Saudis have exerted considerable pressure on them to reduce their prices by keeping production at relatively high levels. It remains to be seen, however, whether this pressure will result in lower official prices or will simply lead to customers being offered more and larger discounts.

The market is expected to improve toward the end of the year, especially if there are further production cutbacks, and any such recovery would be helped by any evidence of moving out of recession.



Mr Gaston Thorn: opportunity to progress further.

### Dollar plan urged to aid EMS

From Peter Norman, Brussels, June 5

Mr Gaston Thorn, the president of the EEC Commission, today urged the European Community to adopt a common dollar policy to help promote development of the European Monetary System (EMS).

Speaking at a conference in Brussels, Mr Thorn said that the priorities given by the United States to combating inflation, the associated high interest rates and the new reluctance of the American authorities to intervene on a day-to-day basis on exchange markets presented the European Community with a choice.

If the EEC intended to carry on along the path towards economic and monetary union, it could not adopt an attitude of "benign neglect" towards the dollar, he said.

Mr Thorn argued that the American approach to the dollar presented the EEC with an opportunity to progress further in developing the EMS. He suggested that a common policy towards the dollar would not mean just putting greater emphasis on the use of European currencies as instruments of intervention inside the EMS, but would involve giving the full attributes of a reserve currency to the European currency unit (ECU), the adoption of coherent monetary objectives over comparable areas of about 6p a point at the pub. Lager costs more to produce but brewers usually still get a better profit margin.

Bass is also giving its new lager, called Crusader, a pricing edge.

In a test market in the Midlands, where Crusader is to be sold on draught and in bottles at Bass's Mitchells and Butlers pubs, it will sell at roughly between the price of other lagers and bitter. If the test goes well, it will be launched nationally early next year.

Allied Breweries, whose Skol lager is second to Heineken in the standard lager market, is cutting the price of its Arctic Lite to bring it into competition in the take-home trade with Scottish and Newcastle's Kestrel Lager, Whitbread's Heidenbräu and Bass's Hemeling, Kestrel

## Allied exceeds expectations

By Our Financial Staff

Allied Breweries, one of the country's largest brewers, has reported only a small fall in annual profits despite the gloom in much of the industry occasioned by falling beer sales.

The results were better than most expectations and were accompanied by news of a settlement of the 21-week dispute at the Ansell Brewery in Birmingham. The shares closed 21p higher at 75 1/2p yesterday. The dividend is unchanged at 7.14p gross.

The brewery which Allied closed soon after the Ansell dispute with the Transport and General Workers' Union began in January will stay shut, but the depots have now reopened.

The results to March 7 were bolstered by a strong performance by the food division where J. Lyons has been coming good, and by a 57m increase in profits on property sales to £17.3m which is included in profits. Excluding this, pretax profits were down from £103m to £95m and the latest year also benefited from an extra week's trading to the tune of about £3m profit. Gross sales rose from £2,200m to £2,255m, with most of the increase coming in the beer division.

Allied claims an increase in its market share in beer. Volume was down less than 2 per cent, said finance director Mr John Clemen, who attributed much of the group's success to its new regional structure. The

## Brewers intensify the lager price war

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Allied Breweries plans to intensify the price war in the market for cheaper lagers, which is expanding, although beer sales overall continue to decline.

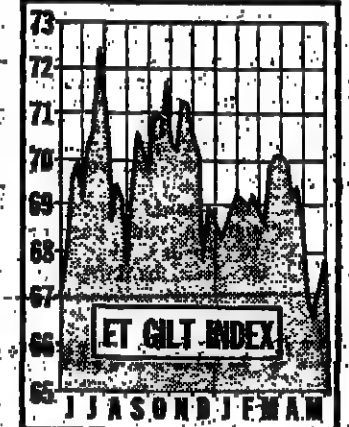
Meanwhile Bass, the biggest brewer, is introducing a lager which looks almost like a bitter beer.

Bass's dark lager, whose colour comes from the blending of three different barley malts, is calculated to woo beer drinkers over to lager, which in England carries a premium over comparable ales of about 6p a pint at the pub. Lager costs more to produce but brewers usually still get a better profit margin.

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ET GILT INDEX

With the already confused background of sterling's drop against the dollar, this proved too much for the market, which looked ready to collapse. Jobbers were said to be selling short already for further falls when trading starts on Monday.

Most badly hit through fears of devaluation from higher interest rates, were the blue chip stocks, electronics, breweries, oils, and properties.

The FT index dipped only 0.4 to 555.1 at noon, but by 3 pm had fallen 5.1 to 550.5, to close down 9.3 on the day at 540.8. The index was 542.5 at the end of the session. Friday, when the index was 542.5 despite attempts during the week to move upwards.

Government securities were a confused and depressed market on fears of a higher M.L.R. Further losses were extended to a £14 in longs and to a £1 in shorts. Dealers reported heavy selling.

### Japan car limit set for Canada

Tokyo, June 5.—Japan will voluntarily limit car exports to Canada in the year to April 1982 to about 174,000.

Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, International Trade and Industry Minister, said today that the limit will be about 10 per cent above the 158,000 shipped to Canada last year. But it will be a reduction of about 6 per cent from the 185,000 exported in 1980.

Canada has asked to trade talks for similar treatment to Japan's agreement last month with the United States to limit car exports over the next three years, starting last April, to 1.68 million cars a year. Last year the total was 1.82 million.

The officials said Japan will make a decision on what it should do for 1982 before March—the end of the first voluntary curb year—depending on the market outlook in Canada.

### US Treasury orders Iran assets transfer

Washington, June 5.—The Treasury is ordering United States banks and other financial institutions to transfer the Iranian assets they hold to the Federal Reserve Bank in New York by June 15.

The Treasury said that it had requested that transfer begin; but said it would not penalize non-compliers because of pending court challenges.

The new order, yet to be published, sets a deadline, with the threat of prosecution that could result in civil or criminal penalties for those who do not comply. It is designed to facilitate the overseas transfer of the assets by July 19, as promised in the January settlement that led to the release of the 50 United States hostages.

The Treasury estimates Iranian bank deposits in the United States total about \$2,080m (£1,089m) and the Iranians also are due at least \$250m in interest. Treasury

### Rolls staff asked to cut costs

By Baron Phillips

Rolls-Royce is stepping up its campaign to cut costs and get the group back into profit by launching a communications theme to reach every employee: "Declare war on costs to secure our future."

Senior managers in the aero-engine group are calling meetings with shop stewards and departmental heads in the drive to cut its net losses, which, at the end of the last financial year stood at £27m.

This drive follows company moves to increase productivity, slash costs and improve efficiency by half. Since 1978 output per employee has increased by 25 per cent and a further improvement of 30 per cent in output per employee is planned by 1984.

Rolls-Royce is expected back into profitability by the end of the current year.

### Encouraging dustmen's co-ops

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A private sector waste disposal company is planning to help set up a dustmen's co-operative to collect domestic rubbish. Already a number of local authorities have expressed interest in the scheme.

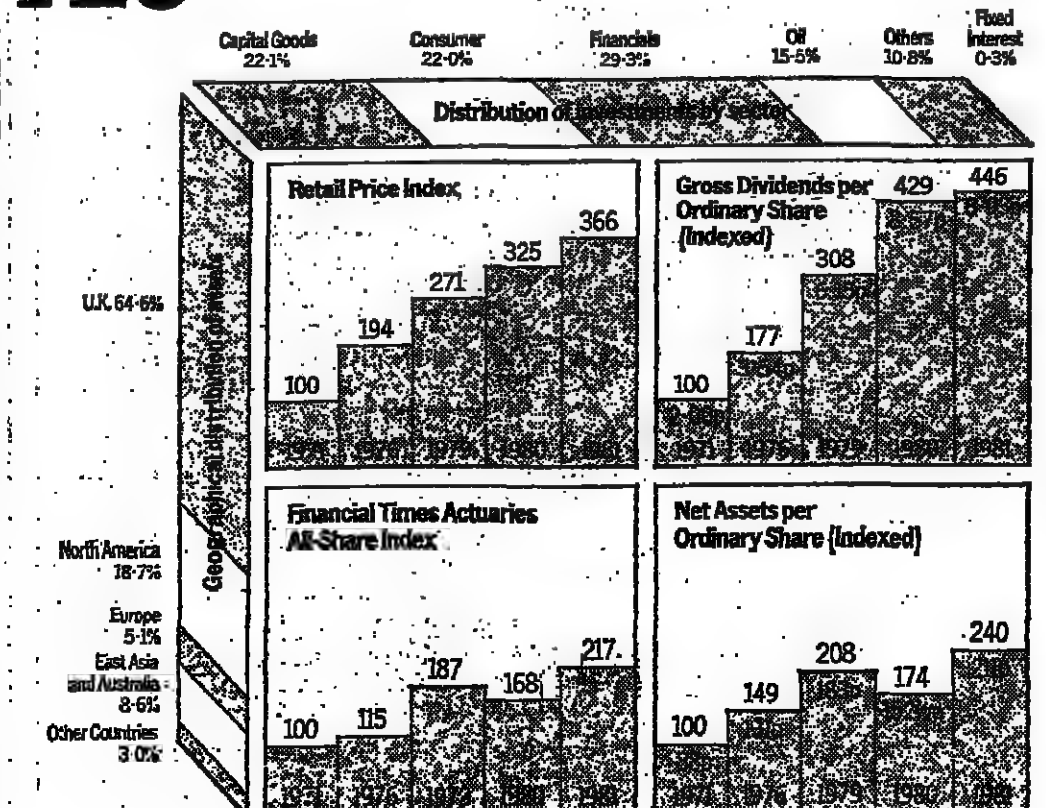
Leigh Interests, based in the Black Country in the West Midlands, came up with the scheme as a way of offsetting the drop in business caused by the depression.

The group's profits were virtually static at £12m last year.

Leigh has talked to 14 councils so far, of which over half approached the company, and of these at least four are deeply interested. "I would hope within six months we would have a contract," Mr Robert Eades, deputy chairman, said yesterday.

The novel aspect of Leigh's scheme is the worker co-operative element. There has been

## Continental Union Trust PLC



Total Assets at 31st March 1981: £38 million.

During the year industrial confidence has not returned and unemployment is unacceptably high, but there are signs that industry has achieved productivity increases and should be more profitable when industrial expansion begins. Recovery would be soundly based if the Government restricted deficit financing and released resources to the private sector.

On Wall Street the Dow Jones Index breached the 1000 level, reflecting investors' confidence in President Reagan's approach to the nation's economic problems.

Our policy is to seek areas with the best investment prospects, now assisted by freedom from Capital Gains Tax and Exchange Control. The ability to borrow and switch currencies without restriction enables us to continue the foreign currency loan, now repositioned in gold and denominated in dollars, to continue our policy of investing internationally in underdeveloped countries to have substantial long term growth potential for both income and capital value.

D.L. Leighton-Lewis, Chairman

**A member of the Touche, Remnant Management Group.**

Total funds under Group Management exceed £1,200 million.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from Continental Union Trust PLC, Mermaid House, 2 Puddle Dock, London EC4A 3AT.



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## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Sharp retreat across the board

After subdued trading all day, leading equities fell sharply in the last hour, worried by the outcome of sterling's fall on interest rates and by inflation.

Jobbers were believed to be selling short in expectation of a further collapse when trading opens on Monday. Investors kept a low profile throughout the day attempting to interpret the full implications of sterling's drop against the dollar, down at \$1.91. The news of the 21 per cent prime rate by the United States Girard bank and the breakdown in Civil Service pay talks against the already confused background proved too much. In the last hour blue chip shares collapsed, wiping out the previous day's gains. Even the earlier demand for dollar-earners and exporter stocks, took a back-seat. Falls were marked in electricals, properties on fears of dearer money, breweries and stores.

The gilt market continued to take the brunt of the worries of a higher MLR and inflation control falls. Further selling prompted falls of up to £14. Longs, opening at previous night's levels, attempted a brief rally, but extended losses to £11. After a shaky start, shorts drifted through the day. Again, a faint rally was knocked by more selling and losses were up to £1. Dealers reported a confused and depressing conditions.

And the FT Index, which

only drifted in the morning to register at 0.4 fall to 555.1 at noon, fell 5.1 by 3 p.m. But by the close it collapsed to fall 9.3 on the day to 546.3.

Business in leading equities started firmly despite the low levels of trading activity. But the late afternoon news was quick to unsettle them. After its recent good results Beecham had risen 6p to 212p during the day but closed down at 203p. ICI at one time up at 280p taking strength from the pound's level against the Deutschmark, toppled 14p to 274p. Unilever, a big dollar earner, fell 8p to 563p. Other leaders to suffer were Fisons, 5p easier at 150p, Hawker Siddeley down 4p at 308p and Glaxo 8p lower at 356p after 36p during the day. But Blue Circle, up 8p at 46p, is drawing strength still from United States interests.

The prospects of dearer money from an increase in in-

terest rates saw sharply lower prices in the property sector. MEPC dipped 12p to 218p. Hammerson was 5p down at 630p. Land Securities was 10p lower at 380p and Stock Conversion 13p at 343p.

Electricals, which have been boosted during the week by the benefits from British Telecom's increased finances, and the low pound, had a hair-raising time. Jobbers reported wild price movements in this stock conditions and most shares closed trading at the bottom range. GEC clipped 18p to 680p. Plessey eased 11p to 510p. Racal 11p to 359p and Farall 7p down to 502p. Telecom Rentals gave up 7p to 343p. Standard Telephone 7p to 518p and Thorn EMI 14p to 388p.

Breweries were a mixed sector. Although the much higher profits and the lack of a rights issue from Allied served to boost shares 21p to 751p the

sector fell with the rest of the market after hours. Whitbread gave up 2p to 184p by the close but Bass, with good results expected on Tuesday, gained 3p to 247p.

Equity turnover for June 4 was £159,887m (against £151,181m). Active stocks according to the Exchange Telegraph were Allied Breweries, Sun Alliance, Commercial Union, Eagle Star, GEC, Unilever, Beecham, Royal Insurance, Guardian Royal Bank, Barclay, TCI, Bovaux and Scottish and Newcastle.

Traditional options: Dealers reported moderate conditions yesterday. Calls were made in Burmah, Howard Tonnas, Transparent Paper, Mersey Docks, Toner Kemley, and Phoenix Timber.

Traded options: A total of 1,781 contracts were completed. Racal attracted 14, P and O 11, RTZ 5, Shell 16 and Land Securities 92.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Inc or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Allied Breweries (F)	2,258(2,200)	112.4(113.1)	12.2(13.3)	3.0(3.0)	5/8	5.0(5.0)
Beecham (F)	1,351(1,365)	0.13(0.14)	—	—	—	—
Bath & Portland (F)	52.79(72.59)	1.48(2.76)	6.3(9.5)	1.0(2.0)	2/7	2.0(3.5)
Barker & Dobson (F)	35.05(31.2)	0.47(0.5)	1.74(1.52)	—	—	—
Dobson Park Inds (F)	83.26(88.689)	5.089(7.779)	4.2(7.4)	1.9(1.89)	19/6	5.2(7.0)
Delyn (F)	6.56(6.1)	0.13(0.124)	0.2(0.24)	—	—	—
Duck Group (F)	9.4(8.6)	0.350(0.280)	4.33(3.59)	—	—	—
Howard Wyndham	17.5(15.2)	1.7(0.8)	20.3(9.0)	—	—	—
Victoria Carpets (F)	14.7(15.3)	0.358(0.114)	—	0.5(0.1)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pension per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \* = loss, † = 18 months.

## Philips unveils CEI details

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Details of the offer for sale of 60 per cent of Cambridge Electronic Industries (CEI), by Philips, the Dutch electronics group, have been announced. At the 75p offer for sale price, CEI's market capitalisation would be £27m.

CEI comprises a group of 20 operating companies involved mainly in passive componentry and sub-systems for a range of customers from telecommunications to process control. The companies were part of Pyc,

in which Philips bought out the outstanding 39 per cent minority during 1979. The rest of Pyc has been integrated in the Philips' operations but more specialised, small scale areas did not fit into the Philips structure.

CEI is forecasting a fall in profits during 1981 from £5.2m to not less than £2m because of the drop in orders caused by the recession. The electronic and electrical components division, which last year accounted

for three fifths of group sales of £83m and 68 per cent of trading profit, has suffered worst although order intake has recovered in recent months.

Because the shares are being sold at the bottom of the cycle, the yield on the former £20p gross dividend is 7.1 per cent at 75p which is above average for electronics companies. On £5m profit the prospective p/e ratio is 12.3 on a full tax charge. CEI is confident that the dividend will be covered by current cost earnings.

## Profits fall at Bath and Portland

Bath and Portland Group, a varied concern ranging from civil engineering and stone quarrying to fertilisers and chemicals, has now published its figures for the year to October 31, 1980 and reports pretax profits down from £2.76m to £1.49m, but after tax profits attributable to shareholders were still nearly £1m. The figures normally appear in February.

Work stopped on a £105m roadbuilding contract in Iran some months ago after the authorities there refused to pay, and the group is making a claim on the Exports Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD).

The results for the six months to April 1980 were also delayed; they emerged last November as a pretax loss of £248,000 against a profit of £623,000. An interim gross dividend of 1.4p was paid earlier in the year compared with 2.2p the year before.

Sir Kenneth Selby, chairman, says that the board had difficulties in assessing claims likely to be agreed by the ECGD. He adds: "I have recalculated the half yearly results published on November 14, 1980." The first half year is now said to have produced a profit of £688,000 compared with the original £848,000 loss, an alteration that relates to the extent to which agreements have been reached with the ECGD and the value directors can place upon the claim.

Sir Kenneth added: "For the year ahead it is hoped that the major loss-making sectors will have been eliminated, and provided the Iran settlement is concluded, thereby releasing its heavy interest charge, 1981 should show reasonable improvements in total profits earned." However, the cut in interim dividend is followed by a final of only 1.43p gross, making 2.86p gross against 5.2p. The new dividend cost is less than £319,000. The shares duly fell 2p to 52p.

## Briefly

Dixie-Strand says while the half year to March 31 will show a loss the company expected to return to profitability during the second half on a return to profitability a scheme of arrangement will be proposed so that dividends can be resumed without the need to provide first for the accumulated deficiency on profit and loss account.

Victoria Carpet Holdings: Dividend 0.7p (1.4) per year to March 31, pay on September 22. Turnover was £14.7m (£15.3m). Pretax loss £366,000 (profit £144,000). Loss per share 1.79p (earnings 1.16p).

Spring Grove has agreed, subject to shareholders' approval, to sell the assets and business relating to laundry and retail contracts with hospitals of the Netherlands subsidiary Nico Nijman Wassen Stomen. The sale is for a net consideration of 3.5m florins (approximately £975,000) after providing for residual costs, and is expected to be completed by August 1, 1981.

Delyn turnover for year to February 1 totalled £6.5m (£6.1m). Pretax profit was £19,000 (£120,000) and earnings per share were 0.5481p (2.8432p). No dividend (same).

Duck Group: Dividend nil making nil (0.34p) for the year to December 31. Turnover £9.4m (£8.6m). Pretax loss £350,000 (£280,000 profit). Loss per share 4.33p (3.59p eps).

Bertrams: No interim (same). Turnover for half year to March 29 was £1.65m (£1.66m) and profit was £13,000 (loss £48,000).

David Scott Group: Has acquired the capital of BHR Electronic Systems. Some £2,200 cash was paid on account on completion. Two further tranches of £20,000 each are payable on the achievement respectively of specified order and sales levels by BHR after 1982.

H. C. Stimpson's order book is better than during the last three months of 1980. But the bank of orders week by week lacks consistency so that at this stage any confident predictions of an improvement is impossible.

## Dobson Park down one third midway

By Catherine Gonn

Mining equipment and power tools group Dobson Park Industries has been hard hit by the combined effects of a strong pound on its European export profits, and the cash limits imposed by the government on the National Coal Board, the group's major customer.

In the six months to March 28, Dobson Park's pretax profits fell more than a third to £5.1m while sales slipped from £88.7m to £83.5m, of which £44.6m came from the NCB. Second-half profits are likely to show a similar decline, Mr Graham Edwards, finance director, said yesterday, but the dividend should not be cut. The interim payment has been maintained, at 2.71p gross. In 1979-80 the group made

£15.3m pretax, but was already feeling the effects of the NCB's reduced spending power in the second half, when profits declined slightly.

Pretax profits on mining equipment were 26 per cent down at £3.45m, while profits on power tools collapsed from £1.61m to £16,000 including the first-half contribution from its 1980 acquisition Wolf Electric Tools. Before acquisition Wolf was making about £2.5m pretax a year.

Profits on Dobson's "Kango" pneumatic hammers and Wolf Tool's products are being severely hit by the continuing strength of sterling against European currencies, notably the Deutsche mark and the French franc.

## Sears Holdings expects difficult year ahead

The current year may well be more difficult, Mr Leonard Sainer, chairman of Sears Holdings, says in his annual report. But, he says, there are positive signs now that the rate of inflation is slowing.

While this is comforting there is no room for relaxation and indeed, in some respects the current year may well be more difficult," he says. He goes on to say that the retailing businesses are well placed to take advantage of any upturn in consumer spending. Mr Sainer is hopeful of an improvement in the engineering

division as a result of changes which have been and are being made. Overall, he says, a forecast for this year would not be prudent or realistic.

Price Waterhouse, the auditors, qualify on the basis of the group's accounting for stocks and work in progress. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and replacement value, a departure from accounting standards, while production overheads are not included in arriving at the cost of work in progress held by the group's property development subsidiaries, also a departure.

## Barker &amp; Dobson back in profit

Confederation and retailer Barker & Dobson Group turned round from a pretax loss of £497,000 to a profit of £469,000 in the year to March 28.

Sales rose from £31.2m to £35.5m with confectionery sales rising from £17.5m to £18.2m and retail sales from £14m to £17.3m.

An extraordinary item of £73,000 reflects costs of redundancies and severance payments in the confectionery division.

## Howard &amp; Wyndham loss of £1.7m

Howard & Wyndham, now trimmed down to publishers W. H. Allen and Jewellers Ciro, turned in net losses of £1.7m for the 18 months to December 31. In the previous year the net loss was £842,000.

Sales for the period were £12.5m against £15.2m for the year before. Trading profits were £89,000 but after exchange difference this turned into a loss of £86,000, while interest took £768,000, exceptional items £237,000 and tax £181,000. The loss per share came out at 20.3p against 9p in the year.

The company now believes that W. H. Allen is ready to benefit from the general improvement in the United Kingdom publishing market which is expected during the current year. Rationalization in this area has largely been completed with the closure of Murray's Renaissance Books. Full provision for these closures has now been made.

Ciro is said to be trading satisfactorily in spite of the slow down in retailing. Eleven new shops were opened in the period.

The company now has bank balances totalling £282,000 and overdrafts of £361,000. Share capital and reserves have fallen from £3.35m to £1.75m and there will be no dividends on ordinary, preferred or the special preferred shares.

## Some exporters think Bank of America only handles U.S. based trade



## So how did we help Land Rovers get to Kenya?

In 1981, Land Rovers are helping Kenya's agriculture develop. BL are shipping Land Rover kits to CMC Holdings Ltd in Kenya, and winning new export sales in this huge market. £14 million of orders are involved, largely financed by Bank of America in London. Our ECGD team played a vital role.

For other British exporters, we have set up complex transactions with our Trade Finance officers and Letter of Credit department, involving complete financial packages. We have arranged documentary collections in many countries. Wherever we have a local presence, we use it to save time and speed cash flow for our customers. We have also helped with every aspect of foreign exchange - from consultancy to contracts.

For trade finance, contact Michael Hall, Bank of America, 25 Cannon Street, London EC4P 4HN. Tel: 01-236 2010.

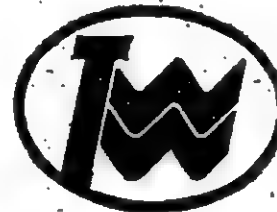
For every transaction, we have the resources and the presence necessary to deliver - from London. And so we should have. This year we celebrate 50 years in the City. We are also represented in Birmingham, Manchester and Edinburgh, with individual account officers to service your company's specific needs. They are backed by a team of specialists dedicated to delivering quality service on time. We are confident that this is the way to help British companies succeed in export markets.

Next time you think of trade finance, think of us. And our team.

**BANK OF AMERICA**  
Think what we can do for you.



This advertisement is placed by S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. on behalf of Thos. W. Ward Limited.



Thos. W. Ward Limited

## TUNNEL

ordinary shareholders

## YOUR LAST CHANCE

TO ENSURE THE BENEFITS OF WARD'S OFFERS IS TO ACCEPT

BY POST TODAY OR HAND DELIVERY ON MONDAY TO

National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box No. 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Forms of Acceptance must arrive there by 3 p.m. on Monday, 8th June, 1981.

- We believe our offers would already have succeeded if RTZ had not intervened for, in our opinion, their own commercial self-interest.
- We believe RTZ are only interested in stopping our offers. You risk a fall in value if our offers fail as RTZ is offering nothing in place. RTZ have not approached us and we own 42% of Tunnel votes.
- Our offers are real and valuable - 476p\* under the basic terms, up to 517p\* under the share election and 435p under the cash election compared with 325p on 12th March before our offers were announced.
- RTZ is buying Tunnel shares now and keeping the price up but what happens when they stop?
- If you do not accept and the offers fail you cannot count on the value of your shares holding up particularly if we decide to sell out.

## POST YOUR ACCEPTANCE OF WARD'S OFFERS NOW

\*Based on the middle-market price for a Ward ordinary share of 128p at 10.30 a.m. on 5th June, 1981.

The directors of Thos. W. Ward Limited have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed above are fair and accurate and they jointly and severally accept responsibility accordingly.

مكتبة النهر

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crds	12%
C. Moore & Co	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 10%, over



ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED  
(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND  
Dividend No. 53 of three pence cent for the six months ending June 30, 1981, has been declared payable on August 18 1981 to holders of the six per cent cumulative preference shares who are registered in the books of the company at the close of business on June 18 1981.

The preference share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from June 20 1981 to July 3 1981, both days inclusive, and warrants will be noted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about August 14 1981. Registered preference shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on August 4 1981 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such preference shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency provided that any such request is received at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries on or before June 18 1981.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 14.3981 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to the conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the company and also at the offices of the company's transfer secretaries. Consolidated Share Register Limited, 22, Marshfield Street, Johannesburg 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EO.

By order of the Board  
ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED  
Secretary

Head Office:  
44 Main Street  
Johannesburg 2001  
June 6 1981.

## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Yld %	P/E	Fully Taxed
76	39	40	Ailsburg Group	70	-1.4	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
92	21	22	Armstrong & Rhodes	48	-	1.4	3.8	18.8	45.7
200	92	93	Bardon Hill	200	-	9.7	4.8	7.5	12.8
104	18	19	Deborah Services	104	-	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	89	Frank Horsell	104	-	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	40	Frederick Parker	51	+1.1	1.7	2.8	26.5	-
110	64	65	George Blair	64	-	3.1	4.8	-	-
110	63	64	Jackson Group	106	-	6.3	6.5	4.0	8.2
123	103	104	James Burroughs	129	-	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
324	244	245	Robert Jenkins	327	-	31.3	9.9	-	-
55	50	51	Scruttons "A"	55	-	5.3	9.6	4.0	4.0
224	202	203	Torday Limited	202	-	15.1	7.5	7.8	13.4
23	8	9	Twinlock Ord	15	-	-	-	-	-
90	68	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	+1.1	15.0	19.0	-	-
56	35	36	Unilock Holdings	42	-	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2
103	81	82	Walter Alexander	101	-	5.7	5.6	5.6	8.9
263	181	182	W. S. Yeates	255	-	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8







## Sharp falls in most sectors

**§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

[illegible]







Racing

# Breeding will out in fillies' classic

By Michael Phillips  
Racing Correspondent

Twelve three-year-old fillies have stood the test of the Oaks Stakes at Epsom at 2.55 this afternoon. Golden Bowl, Penelope and Well Appraised were those who dropped out yesterday but for various reasons their absence counts as no surprise.

The likely outcome of today's classic is far less easy to predict than the result of the Derby. It is with infinitely less confidence that I venture to suggest that the first winner of the Oaks for Paul Mellon, her owner and breeder, for John Matthews, her trainer, and for John Matthews, her jockey.

Leap Lively is by the triple crown winner Nureyev and is a mare by Graustark. That is a classic pedigree if ever there was one, but Nureyev's own confidence was undermined somewhat on Thursday when his second year-old filly Penny ran indifferently in the Coronation Cup. The two have been regular companions on the downs about Kingsclere recently. In going for Leap Lively I am banking on Mrs Penny having the edge over Mrs Nureyev. Leap Lively has been a consistent performer, and it is difficult to see her becoming unbalanced at Epsom.

Another point in her favour is the fact that she has won over a mile and a half, Irish Wines and Rhein Bridge are the only other members of today's race who have done likewise. Leap Lively should be a very consistent performer, and it is difficult to see her becoming unbalanced at Epsom.

## Epsom programme

(Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.30 and 3.55 races)

1.45 UPLANDS PARK ACORN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £5,371: 5f)	
103	11 Clevely Girl (D) (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan, N. Cecil)
104	11 Lively Rose (D) (Mrs G Waddingham, N. Cecil)
105	111 Penny (D) (Mrs A. J. Dandridge, N. Cecil)
106	112 Shalika (D) (Mrs R. Lamb, B. Berridge, N. Cecil)
107	113 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
108	114 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
109	115 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
110	116 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
111	117 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
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194	200 The Point (D) (R. Sangster, G. Hunter, N. Cecil)

## Haydock programme

(Television (BBC 1): 2.0, 3.10 and 3.45 races)

2.0 PARK HALL HANDICAP (Apprentices: 3-y-o £2,169: 5f)	
3	0114 Happy Weaver (D, B) (W. H. B. 5f)
4	0120 Steel Cavalier (D, B) (G. Hunter, N. Cecil)
10	0131 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
11	0132 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
12	0133 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
13	0134 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
14	0135 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
15	0136 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
16	0137 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
17	0138 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
18	0139 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
19	0140 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
20	0141 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
21	0142 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
22	0143 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
23	0144 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
24	0145 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
25	0146 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
26	0147 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
27	0148 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
28	0149 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
29	0150 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
30	0151 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
31	0152 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
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37	0158 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
38	0159 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
39	0160 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
40	0161 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
41	0162 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
42	0163 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
43	0164 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
44	0165 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
45	0166 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
46	0167 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
47	0168 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
48	0169 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
49	0170 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
50	0171 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
51	0172 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
52	0173 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
53	0174 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
54	0175 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
55	0176 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
56	0177 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
57	0178 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
58	0179 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
59	0180 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
60	0181 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
61	0182 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
62	0183 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
63	0184 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
64	0185 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
65	0186 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
66	0187 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
67	0188 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
68	0189 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
69	0190 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
70	0191 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
71	0192 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
72	0193 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
73	0194 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
74	0195 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
75	0196 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
76	0197 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
77	0198 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
78	0199 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
79	0200 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
80	0201 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
81	0202 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
82	0203 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
83	0204 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
84	0205 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
85	0206 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
86	0207 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
87	0208 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
88	0209 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
89	0210 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
90	0211 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
91	0212 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
92	0213 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
93	0214 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
94	0215 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
95	0216 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
96	0217 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
97	0218 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
98	0219 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
99	0220 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
100	0221 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
101	0222 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
102	0223 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
103	0224 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
104	0225 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
105	0226 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
106	0227 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
107	0228 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
108	0229 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
109	0230 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
110	0231 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
111	0232 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
112	0233 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
113	0234 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
114	0235 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
115	0236 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
116	0237 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
117	0238 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
118	0239 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
119	0240 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
120	0241 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
121	0242 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
122	0243 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
123	0244 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
124	0245 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
125	0246 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
126	0247 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
127	0248 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
128	0249 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
129	0250 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
130	0251 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
131	0252 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
132	0253 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
133	0254 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
134	0255 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
135	0256 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
136	0257 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
137	0258 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
138	0259 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
139	0260 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
140	0261 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
141	0262 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
142	0263 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
143	0264 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
144	0265 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
145	0266 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
146	0267 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
147	0268 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
148	0269 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
149	0270 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
150	0271 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
151	0272 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
152	0273 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
153	0274 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
154	0275 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
155	0276 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
156	0277 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
157	0278 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
158	0279 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
159	0280 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
160	0281 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
161	0282 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
162	0283 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
163	0284 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
164	0285 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
165	0286 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
166	0287 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
167	0288 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
168	0289 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
169	0290 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
170	0291 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
171	0292 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
172	0293 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
173	0294 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
174	0295 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
175	0296 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
176	0297 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
177	0298 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
178	0299 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
179	0300 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
180	0301 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
181	0302 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
182	0303 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
183	0304 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
184	0305 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
185	0306 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
186	0307 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
187	0308 The Haydon Girl (D, B) (M. James, N. Cecil)
188	0309 The Haydon



















On the far left of the photographs though, are the three towers of the Barbican, built in the mid-1970s to provide homes once again in the City, which for years had died after the workers' evening rush home to the suburbs - and was silent every weekend. Only 8,000 people are estimated to live in the City.

In the past decade the workforce of the City has slimmed down from half a million people to about 360,000, and three-quarters of those in jobs, earn their living as office workers.

15 Kleinwort Benson, Fenchurch  
Street. 1969.  
16 Mondial House, Post Office  
International Telephones. 1978.  
17 New London Bridge House,  
1969.  
18 Southwark Towers, London  
Bridge Station. 1975.  
19 Guy's Hospital tower, 1975.



Looking north: Part of the Panorama of the City Churches, engraving, probably by J. Kip, printed and sold by L. Smith in Exeter Change, c. 1720.

Weather on the Main				Weather on the Main			
	High	Low	Wind		High	Low	Wind
Atlantic	61	44	15	Atlantic	61	44	15
Indian	61	44	15	Indian	61	44	15
Pacific	61	44	15	Pacific	61	44	15
Arctic	61	44	15	Arctic	61	44	15
Antarctic	61	44	15	Antarctic	61	44	15

## Weather abroad

MIDDAY : s, cloud ; f, fair ; r, rain ; f, sun.

	C	F		C	F
Algeria	21	70	Algeria	21	70
Amsterdam	21	70	Amsterdam	21	70
Antwerp	21	70	Antwerp	21	70
Bombay	21	70	Bombay	21	70
Buenos Aires	21	70	Buenos Aires	21	70
Calcutta	21	70	Calcutta	21	70
Canton	21	70	Canton	21	70
Cebu	21	70	Cebu	21	70
Colon	21	70	Colon	21	70
Hankow	21	70	Hankow	21	70
Hongkong	21	70	Hongkong	21	70
Kobe	21	70	Kobe	21	70
London	21	70	London	21	70
Lyons	21	70	Lyons	21	70
Manila	21	70	Manila	21	70
Peking	21	70	Peking	21	70
Rangoon	21	70	Rangoon	21	70
San Francisco	21	70	San Francisco	21	70
Shanghai	21	70	Shanghai	21	70
Singapore	21	70	Singapore	21	70
Tientsin	21	70	Tientsin	21	70
Yokohama	21	70	Yokohama	21	70

**Bingley St Ives. TOMORROW:**  
**Bailly International.**  
**Racing:** The Oaks, at Epsom  
 2.55; meetings at Haydock  
 Park, Catterick Bridge and War-  
 wick. **TOMORROW:** French  
 Derby, at Chantilly (2.25).  
**Equestrianism:** Royal Bath and  
 Vest Show, at Shepton Mallet;  
 Windsor trials. **TOMORROW:**

**London and the South-east:**  
A102 Brunswick Road, part of the northern approach to the Blackwall Tunnel, is closed southbound

**Midlands :** M6-Junction 10 (Walsall) is closed and the north-bound entry and exit roads at Junction 9 are also closed.

**Wales and the West :** Temporary signals are operating on the A40 between Raglan and Abergavenny. Numerous roadworks and lane

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Derby, at Chantilly (2.25).  
Equestrianism: Royal Bath and  
West Show, at Shepton Mallett:  
Windsor trials. TOMORROW:

**Cycling :** Milk Race, final stage Hargreave to Blackpool).  
**Bowls :** (today and tomorrow).  
**Sodak Masters,** at Worthing.  
**Power boating :** United Kingdom GP, at Bristol.  
**Motor cycling :** Isle of Man TT.

### Holidays

The Tunisian Government is to accept one-year British visitor's passport, for holiday-makers, because of the civil servants' dispute.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1023-1028.

**Personal column :  
Births, Marriages  
and Deaths are  
today on Page 26**

1. The first group of respondents (Group 1) consisted of 100 individuals who were randomly selected from the population of 1,000 individuals. This group was used to estimate the overall population mean and standard deviation.

MIDDAY : c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.											
	C	F	C		C	F		C	F		
Jacobs	s 21	70	Cairo	s 31	88	Los Palmas	s 22	72	Keyhaven	s 10	50
Krotiri	s 28	87	Casablanca	s 21	70	Lisbon	f 22	70	Rhodes	s 26	79

Alexandria	s 25 77	Copenhagen	c 16 61	Locarno	c 24 73	Prague	c 41 106
Algiers	s 24 75	Copenhagen	c 16 61	Luxembourg	c 17 65	Rome	s 24 75
Amsterdam	c 16 61	Carta	i 25 77	Madrid	s 26 74	Salzburg	c 16 61

1	16	81	81	53	59	23	23	73	Stachniss	16	66	66
2	21	79	79	57	57	25	25	71	Stachniss	21	71	71
3	28	76	76	54	54	26	26	68	Stachniss	28	68	68
4	33	71	71	51	51	27	27	61	Tamir	33	61	61
5	38	66	66	46	46	28	28	54	Telou	38	54	54
6	43	61	61	41	41	29	29	47	Tel Aviv	43	47	47
7	48	56	56	36	36	30	30	40	Tel Aviv	48	40	40
8	53	51	51	31	31	31	31	33	Tel Aviv	53	33	33
9	58	46	46	26	26	32	32	26	Tel Aviv	58	26	26
10	63	41	41	21	21	33	33	19	Tel Aviv	63	19	19
11	68	36	36	16	16	34	34	12	Tel Aviv	68	12	12
12	73	31	31	11	11	35	35	5	Tel Aviv	73	5	5
13	78	26	26	6	6	36	36	-2	Tel Aviv	78	-2	-2
14	83	21	21	1	1	37	37	-9	Tel Aviv	83	-9	-9
15	88	16	16	-4	-4	38	38	-16	Tel Aviv	88	-16	-16
16	93	11	11	-9	-9	39	39	-23	Tel Aviv	93	-23	-23
17	98	6	6	-14	-14	40	40	-30	Tel Aviv	98	-30	-30
18	103	1	1	-19	-19	41	41	-37	Tel Aviv	103	-37	-37
19	108	-4	-4	-24	-24	42	42	-44	Tel Aviv	108	-44	-44
20	113	-9	-9	-29	-29	43	43	-51	Tel Aviv	113	-51	-51
21	118	-14	-14	-34	-34	44	44	-58	Tel Aviv	118	-58	-58
22	123	-19	-19	-39	-39	45	45	-65	Tel Aviv	123	-65	-65
23	128	-24	-24	-44	-44	46	46	-72	Tel Aviv	128	-72	-72
24	133	-29	-29	-49	-49	47	47	-79	Tel Aviv	133	-79	-79
25	138	-34	-34	-54	-54	48	48	-86	Tel Aviv	138	-86	-86
26	143	-39	-39	-59	-59	49	49	-93	Tel Aviv	143	-93	-93
27	148	-44	-44	-64	-64	50	50	-100	Tel Aviv	148	-100	-100
28	153	-49	-49	-69	-69	51	51	-107	Tel Aviv	153	-107	-107
29	158	-54	-54	-74	-74	52	52	-114	Tel Aviv	158	-114	-114
30	163	-59	-59	-79	-79	53	53	-121	Tel Aviv	163	-121	-121
31	168	-64	-64	-84	-84	54	54	-128	Tel Aviv	168	-128	-128
32	173	-69	-69	-89	-89	55	55	-135	Tel Aviv	173	-135	-135
33	178	-74	-74	-94	-94	56	56	-142	Tel Aviv	178	-142	-142
34	183	-79	-79	-99	-99	57	57	-149	Tel Aviv	183	-149	-149
35	188	-84	-84	-104	-104	58	58	-156	Tel Aviv	188	-156	-156
36	193	-89	-89	-109	-109	59	59	-163	Tel Aviv	193	-163	-163
37	198	-94	-94	-114	-114	60	60	-170	Tel Aviv	198	-170	-170
38	203	-99	-99	-119	-119	61	61	-177	Tel Aviv	203	-177	-177
39	208	-104	-104	-124	-124	62	62	-184	Tel Aviv	208	-184	-184
40	213	-109	-109	-129	-129	63	63	-191	Tel Aviv	213	-191	-191
41	218	-114	-114	-134	-134	64	64	-198	Tel Aviv	218	-198	-198
42	223	-119										

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